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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Volume IX

OCTOBER, 1901

No. 1

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THIS MONTH

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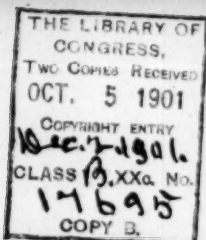
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs
and of the United States Daughters of 1812

Volume IX

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1901

No I.

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.

Does the CLUB WOMAN bring you a message? Speak of it to your sister club members.

Will somebody spare us a copy of the CLUB WOMAN for October, 1900, November 1900 or December 1900. We have not a sufficient number of these for binding for our home use.

Will state secretaries in particular and club secretaries in general kindly send a copy of their year book to W. W. Ellsworth, secretary of the Century Company, Union Square, New York city? It goes without saying that a firm of such dignity as the Century Company would not misuse the confidence thus placed in them and later they might have something of value to the clubs.

Would that club women were more like the Irishman in the boat when the storm came up. He could neither sing nor pray, but he wanted to do something religious so he took up a collection. Why not, instead of singing the praise of the CLUB WOMAN or praying for its success (and stopping there), get up a subscription list among your members at 75 cents apiece?

Handsome year books have been received the past month from the Arkansas State Federation, the Woman's Club of Astoria, the Thursday Afternoon Club of Pendleton and the Woman's Club of Portland, Ore; the Woman's Club of Derry, N. H.; the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena, Cal.; the Progress Club of South Bend, Ind.; and several others. We wish we were able to give them all the notice they deserve.

Oregon and Washington Federations have an official organ now in the "Club Journal," a monthly magazine, which does them great credit. The editors are Sarah A. Evans and Antoinette Wheeler Strahan, and the journal is published in Portland, Ore. The publication is handsomely printed and the editorial and other departments are strong and bright. We congratulate the Northwestern Federations on being so creditably represented and are sure the Oregon public recognizes their club interests, for the advertising patronage shows it.

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To Clubs of Five or more, 75 cents each Subscriber when sent directly to us.

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Address, 52 Atherton Street, Egleston Square, Boston.

"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."



SINCE the appearance of our last number one of the world's great tragedies has brought heavy sorrow to the hearts of the American people. In President McKinley's death every loyal citizen is afflicted. There have been so many wise things, true things, helpful things said that there is nothing left unexpressed. We can only submit.

It all seems to us so unnecessary. To our limited vision the country needed his far vision, his clear grasp of wide national horizons, his wise ruling. And, yet, perhaps his life was demanded as a sacrifice in order that the nation may be purified of the monstrous evil of anarchy. McKinley's death is destined to crown McKinley's life-work

for his country, with results that cannot yet be estimated.

The high qualities of the late President, his calmness, his courage, his loyalty to high ideals, his love of family and home and his faithfulness to God were what made McKinley a great man; not the mere fact that he sat in the highest seat in the greatest nation of earth. To me his self poise, his calm dignity and utter lack of fear were the qualities that made the man. As Bishop Andrews so well said: "It was out of the profound depths of his moral and religious character that came the possibilities of that usefulness we are all glad to attribute to him. Is it possible that He who created, redeemed, transformed, uplifted, illumined such a man will permit him to fall into oblivion?"

"What then? Shall we sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not quite come: we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;
Something remains for us to do or dare;
The oldest tree some fruit may bear;
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress.
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

The secret of Mr. McKinley's strength was his mastery over self. He had himself under thorough control. He did not fear self-communion, for he was sanely balanced. The quality in our dead President which appealed the most strongly to women, of course, was his unselfish devotion to his womenkind. His mother and his wife always stood first in his heart, and he was the good son and ideal husband before he was the soldier and the statesman. Some men seem to be ashamed of being true to their women-folk: President McKinley was great enough to respect all women and to love with a singularly unselfish devotion those belonging to him.

How much better this world be if there were more such characters; if people were content to be simply true and faithful to their highest ideals, or rather were equal to the effort of living up to them. It is easy to lie awake at night or sit by the fire and dream of grand and noble deeds; it is another thing to carry those ideals right out into the work-a-day world and face the battles of life with them. So much depends on the way we carry them, however; if we carry the high ideals as a burden on our backs, they are not a success. Let us try using them as a shield.

There is one little book recently issued that I wish could be put into the hands of every club woman now, at the very beginning of the club season. And then I should demand a promise that each one should read a chapter in it on retiring every night. It is called

"The Magic Seven" and was written by Lida A. Churchill, a writer of considerable note, who has struck a helpful chord in this little book that might go far toward transforming the world, if the world would stop long enough to read it.

The great need among women is to acquire self-poise and to learn self-control. This book comes nearer to teaching these than anything I have yet seen, although of course it all depends on the woman herself whether she will be calm and strong and self-reliant. As Miss Churchill says: "God Himself cannot give you anything which you are unwilling or unready to receive."

Here is one of her formulas. Try it, and after saying it over every day in the quiet of your own room, or on the car, or in the midst of crowds, for all winter, see if you are not more calm, more sure of yourself, more trustful of God.

"I am still of heart and of tongue. I invite, and I hold myself in the attitude to receive, the Intelligence which teaches, the Love which satisfies and protects, the Power which invincibilizes, the Peace which blesses. I admit nothing into my life which would prevent or hinder the greatest soul receptivity. I wait in the silence with and for God."

One could conceive of the McKinley type of character being evolved by such a course of mental and spiritual training. And we may all have it if we will.

Apropos of our jocose challenge of Mrs. Denison last month the "Boston Transcript" remarks as follows, editorially:

A Western paper has been collecting statistics of a more or less important sort concerning the ability that club women, really prominent club women, have in preparing good wholesome table fare with their own hands for large or small families, as the case may be. The gatherer of this information probably had in mind the time when in small towns the sponge cake of one woman, the pound cake of another, the sugar cookies of a third and the pies of a fourth were of a glorified deliciousness that secured solid neighborhood fame for their creators. In his collection of present facts as an offset to this history it is evident the prime mover believed that women advanced in club work knew next to nothing about purely domestic accomplishments and that he would bring in a true but sad bill against them before the clubs begin their autumn sessions. But he didn't get very far before he actually found that two women whose names are identified with the club movement wherever women's clubs are known were actually challenging each other to a sort of cooking contest. One was declaring, and offering to furnish satisfactory proof of her declaration that the other just could not make such delicious bread as she could. While the one to whom the gauntlet was thrown down did not say she could match the bread, but she countered pretty well with the claims she set up for sugar cookies of her own manufacture. [Not quite. Mrs. Denison makes both bread and cookies,—the editor prides herself on the genuine, hygienic New England pie.—Ed.] People who know of the enormous amount of work these women accomplish in the line of club work will rather wonder how they have found time to attain such perfection in the direction of a homely art. Learning of it has been an experience with the unexpected for them. But the strangeness of it will wear away after they become convinced as is inevitable that the contemporary woman has not taken on the modern employments that so well become her as successors to those which women of twenty years ago had knowledge of. She has rather simply added today's endowments to the qualifications of yesterday and is quite capable of taking on the inventions of tomorrow if they come in her way.

SONG OF THE IDLER.

Marion Kent Hurd.

Hear ye the song of the Idler, O man of the weary pen,
Hear ye a song of happiness, beyond a worker's ken,
What do you find in your essays—tracks on a tide swept sand—
That can set your blood to dancing, and make you lord of land?
All the world is atingle—ocean, and earth, and sky—
To the man who lies in the grasses, and lets the time glide by.
What can you find in your essays, O slave to the clamoring clan,
Akin to the glow of the summer in the heart of the Idle Man?

Hear ye the song of the Idler, O builder with weary tread,
Can you raise a roof as royal as the one above your head?
Lie with we in the grasses, oh man with the weary hand,
And learn the plan of the Builder who wrought the sea and land.
Here, where the daisies tremble, here, where the breezes sigh,
You may learn the lesson of building from the One who made the sky,

And he who learns, in the lying, of the Architect's sacred lore,
May build such glorious temples as never were known before.

Hear ye the song of the Idler, O ghostly-faced divine,
Where can you find in your sermons a creed like that of mine?
Mine is the God of Nature: Yours is the One in Three;
The Trinity out in the grasses is Earth, and Sky, and Sea.
Out in the golden sunshine, where the very shadows play,
The thrushes sing their anthems of Joy on Earth today;
And the pines preach soughing sermons, beyond your tongue or pen,
Of freedom to all God's creatures, and love of all God's men.

Hear ye the song of the Idler, O men of the toiling town,
Never was man so blessed as the man who lieth down.
All of the higher knowledge, of Art, and Life and Soul
Is won by the idle dreamer from the leaves of Nature's scroll.
All of the secrets of Wisdom, eagerly sought by the rest,
Are whispered low to the Idler who lies on Nature's breast.
Wisest of all God's creatures, is the man content to lie
Cradled in swaying grasses and let the world pass by.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS
FREDERICK.

Ellen M. Henrotin.



VERY one has in mind some one man and some one woman who, more than all others, have won their admiration and affection. The one woman for me was the late Dowager Empress Frederick, who represented, to my mind, the highest type of womanhood this century has produced. Though she reigned but ninety days, though she passed the greater part of her life amidst unsympathetic surroundings, she yet succeeded in changing the status of women in Germany. She was of the modern type of woman, useful, energetic, cultured, courageous, and withal loving and tender. Granting that her ideals were too lofty of achievement, that she lacked the necessary tact to carry out her plans, after all allowance is made for her failures, she remains a splendid, powerful and loving personality.

The Dowager Empress was the first child of the late Queen of England and the Prince Consort, and she had the advantage of being educated under the immediate supervision of her father. She was beyond doubt the most intelligent of the Queen's family, having the executive ability and good common sense of her mother combined with the ideality and spiritual insight of her father. The Princess Royal was engaged when very young to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The engagement was announced in 1855 and the marriage took place in 1858.

Thus early in life her brilliant future was assured. She was educated as the future wife of a king, and nobly she responded to the demands made on her intellectual and moral nature. The

Prince Consort had a special tenderness for the "rose of England," as the Princess Royal was called. She was his constant care, and her education was conducted on most liberal lines. She was well versed in the political history of Europe and knew the literatures of different nations. She was a fairly good artist, and not only a musician but a composer as well.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William lived at the new castle at Potsdam after their marriage. They had the happiest family life, being mutually devoted to each other. The Prince was a remarkably handsome man, tall and elegant in figure, very intelligent, with artistic tastes and simple, kindly manners. The Princess was about the average height, perfectly healthy, with a fresh fair complexion and deep blue eyes. She was very graceful, and carried herself with majesty and a certain proud gait which was most attractive. Someone has said that "all the good fairies came to their marriage." Both were young, both good looking; they had similar intellectual and artistic tastes, they loved each other and they were so richly dowered with the honors and riches of this world that there seemed nothing left for them to desire. At the new palace at Potsdam the Princess reigned supreme, as her own inclinations and those of her husband were very democratic and both loved simple ways of life. Four sons and three daughters were born to the Prince and Princess, and father and mother devoted themselves to the education of these children, the interests of their large tenantry and the fostering of German art and science.

To their court at Potsdam came all the noted students and artists, not alone of Germany, but of all Europe. Sure of her great position and power, for the young Princess went to Germany with a large dower, she was, at her court, a law unto herself. She entertained the writers, scientists and artists which were never met at the Emperor's court and gave to them her powerful protection and encouragement. The Prince and Princess often visited the museums and picture galleries of Germany, and took great interest in their arrangement. The wonderful revival of German art which has taken place during the last thirty years is largely owing to the encouragement of this truly royal pair. The Princess was as devoted as a mother, as she was as a wife. She nursed all her children herself and no detail of their life escaped her watchful care. She worked as energetically for the German nation as for her own family. During the war with Denmark she, aided by her sister, the Princess Alice of Hesse, established the first corps of army nurses. During the Austrian-Prussian war this corps did good service, while during the Franco-Prussian war it proved one of the most efficient branches of the Prussian army and won golden opinions not only from friends but from foes.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Princess took up her residence in Hamburg, where she took under her charge the great Lazare Hospital, in which over a thousand beds were often occupied. She visited the hospital every day, and cared as tenderly for the French soldiers as for the German, for she was very fond of the French nation, and at her death all the newspapers in France published articles in which they did full justice to her intellect, liberality and great-hearted tenderness. The Princess was an ardent believer in the higher education for women, and did all in her power to secure their entrance into the universities. The Little Society was founded under her patronage, as was also the Housekeepers' Association of Germany. She was more generous towards women than was her mother, the late Queen, and no effort to better their social, intellectual or economic situation was left unaided by the Crown Princess. This was her title when the King of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany. At Bornstaedt, near Potsdam, the Crown Princess established a "Home" for the children of agricultural laborers. She took the greatest interest in these little ones, superintending not only their education, but providing amusement for them as well.

When I was a young girl I was with my parents in Berlin; we went to Potsdam one morning to see the palaces. While walking in the gardens of the new palace we saw coming towards us the tall, handsome Prince, beside him walked the Princess. I regret to say that she was very badly dressed, in truth she was rarely well dressed and in her position it was a sad mistake, and one reason why public opinion in Germany was always more or less opposed to her. The Prince was smoking and both were laughing and evidently enjoying a joke the Princess was relating. We stepped to one side to give them the path, my father stood with his hat in hand and my mother and I courtesied as they passed. The Prince gave us the military salute, as he was in uniform, and the Princess gave us a charming bow. We looked after them and they evidently said something about us for as they went into another walk they turned, and seeing us standing looking after them the Prince again saluted and the Princess gave us a bright, little nod, so friendly and so gay.

I shall always think of her as I saw her that morning, bright and gay, with the world at her feet. When I was a child my parents had a country home in the Isle of Wight. I often saw the late Queen Victoria driving in the country; but though we children always courtesied deeply and I am sure looked appealingly at her, she never relaxed her stern mouth into the least bit of a smile or even bowed her head.

The political opinions of the Crown Prince and Princess were too liberal to please the Prussian court. The Crown Princess made no secret of her desire that her husband should be a "constitutional monarch," and she early in her career was disliked by Prince Bismarck. She objected to many of his unconstitutional and arbitrary measures. She had no fear of expressing her opinion to him, and, while he greatly disliked her, he yet acknowledged that "she was the most intelligent and courageous woman he had ever met."

During the year 1886 the Crown Prince began to suffer with sore throat, which, however, did not yield to treatment and his voice failed him while his general health declined. Emperor William was now a very old man and very feeble—his health was also affected by his anxiety on his son's account. It was an open secret that the Crown Prince's illness was cancer of the throat and that Prince Bismarck advocated passing over the Crown Prince for the succession and that his son, the present Emperor, should ascend the throne. The Crown Prince was fully aware of the nature of his malady and accepted his death sentence with dauntless courage and heroic patience. The Crown Princess was determined that her husband should live to be crowned Emperor and to this end she devoted herself with characteristic energy. At San Remo, where they took up their residence on account of the mild climate, she surrounded him with everything which could mitigate his sufferings and raise his courage. Her calmness never failed and she went in and out his apartments with a gay smile and perfect composure. The greatest pressure was brought to bear on the Crown Prince to consent to abdicate in favor of his son, but neither the Crown Princess or he would give in to such a suggestion.

When the death of the old Emperor was announced the Crown Prince asked his physician if it was dangerous for him to go to Berlin. On receiving an affirmative answer he said, "There are occasions on which it is the duty of a man to run desperate risks. I shall leave tomorrow for Berlin." The Crown Prince took the title of Emperor Frederick and on the eleventh of March in a snowstorm they entered their capital. Ninety days after the Emperor died—what a loss was his death to the whole world is now universally acknowledged. He loved peace for he said "he knew war." He was liberal and democratic in principles. He encouraged art and science and he would have reigned "not for his own glory but for the healing of the nations." At his death the Empress Frederick went practically into retirement. She disap-

peared as a political factor from Germany. She took up her residence far from the Court and devoted her energies to cultivating her splendid estate of Frederickshof and works of mercy.

This woman who so nobly bore the greatest titles and honors of this world, Princess Royal of England, Empress of Germany, mother of an Emperor and of princes and princesses, sister of kings and queens, so well fitted by nature, by education and by experience to reign, what must have been her thoughts as she turned away from it all and went, as it were, into exile! She died as she had lived "a stranger in a strange land." She, as well as her husband, was born too soon to be appreciated, but the future will do them justice and will recognize the "world's loss" in their passing away.

Only once did the Empress Frederick make an appearance in public after the Emperor's death. At the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, she claimed her birthright and stood on the left of her mother, the Princess of Wales being on the Queen's right. She left in her will instructions for her funeral. It was to be very simple, quite like a private person. She designed the ornaments for her coffin—rosettes to represent the roses of England.

The latter part of her life is to my mind the noblest part. To let go of power in time is a difficult task for a strong nature. It is given to few to recognize the right hour to abdicate but the Empress Frederick had this gracious gift. Many women use power nobly. It is the rare and beautiful exception to leave it gracefully.

WOMEN WHO SHOULD COMPOSE COMMITTEES.

1. The woman who is willing to lead, not the woman who has to be carried.
2. The woman who is willing to work, not the woman who complains of it.
3. The woman who forgets her own individuality in her enthusiasm for the work, not the woman who is constantly sounding the personal note.
4. The woman who has the courage to assume responsibility and brave criticism, not the woman who is fearful because of possible failure and wilts under adverse opinion.
5. The woman who thinks it her duty to have opinions and offer suggestions in the discussion of ways and means, not the woman who is silent and non-committal, but afterward critically wonders why wiser measures were not adopted.
6. The woman who when she makes a mistake frankly acknowledges it, and undismayed sets about remedying it, knowing that she who never makes a mistake seldom makes anything else.
7. The woman who gives earnest thought to the business in hand, not the woman who enters the committee room airily and late, and the moment the meeting adjourns claims the attention of the ladies on some matter foreign to the subject under consideration.
8. The woman who understands that associated work will not succeed if conducted in just the way individual effort is, and therefore pays due need to parliamentary law and practice and has regard to parliamentary courtesy in her intercourse with her associates.
9. The woman who is steadfast and can be relied upon when difficulties arise, not the woman who gladly avails herself of some excuse for being absent when knotty problems must be solved.
10. The woman who is an inspiration to the discouraged, not the woman who is timid and yields to the councils of the faithless.

Why don't you speak about the CLUB WOMAN at your first club meeting and urge the members to take it? It won't hurt 'em!

A NOVEL GAME. THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

Harriet M. Abbott, Waterville, Me.



PRESENT the demand for novelty is a severe tax on the ingenuity of even the most versatile hostess, and in the long summer afternoons and evenings new forms of diversion will be eagerly sought. For a party of book lovers no game is more unique and delightful than the one described below.

The story of a literary courtship is its chief interest, and the object of the game is to make a library catalogue containing the titles of all the books mentioned in the story, and also, most important, to add the names of the writers of the books. Score cards and pencils should be provided for the use of the contestants.

Dainty writing tablets, which would be most appropriate for the game, could be made by fastening a couple of sheets of paper together with a ribbon and adding one of the artistic photographs of Mary Mannering in the role of "Janice Meredith" for a cover. As the story is supposed to deal with the love and marriage of "Janice Meredith" and "John Halifax, Gentleman," the significance of the picture is readily understood.

The hostess should read aloud very slowly and impressively the Booklovers' Story, while as each book is mentioned the listeners are expected to put down the name of the writer and of the book also. The story contains the titles of one hundred and seventeen well-known books and poems, and is as follows:

The Booklover's Story: "Trinity Bells" are soon to ring their sweetest, and not as "Sweet Bells out of Tune," for they will chime in honor of the nuptials of "Janice Meredith" and "John Halifax, Gentleman." A grand wedding reception is to be given on "The Eve of Saint Agnes" at "Number Five John Street" by the bride's uncle, "Senator North," who won fame "Through One Administration" by his zealous work "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim." The bride, who is "Not Like Other Girls," will appear "In Silk Attire" of course, yet she oddly insists on wearing "A Lilac Sun bonnet" and "A Bow of Orange Ribbon." She is "An Old Fashioned Girl" and cares little for "Vanity Fair," be it understood. The happy pair met "One Summer" in "The Lane That Had No Turning," and when they found "The Heart's Highway," they felt that it was indeed "Paradise Regained." "John Halifax" was an ardent wooer and the lovers had many a romantic trysting place, meeting "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" on the banks of "Little Rivers" and at "Treasure Island." Thus "The Wooing O't" sped as blithely as "When Knighthood was in Flower." Janice had had admirers by the score, of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," but she promptly destroyed her "Love Letters of a Violinist" and others and bade the disconsolates remember that it was a case of "Love's Labor Lost" to think longer of her as she could be "Meh Lady" to none but her adored John. He, on his part, had indulged in the usual "Reveries of a Bachelor," but his "Quest of the Golden Girl" is happily ended.

"Eleanor" from "Cranford" is to be maid of honor, while the bridesmaids will be a veritable "Dream of Fair Women," for Marjorie Daw, a "Maid of Athens," "Dorothy Q" from "Stringtown on the Pike," "Ramona" and "Daisy Miller" are to serve in that capacity, and "Hugh Wynne," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Ivanhoe" and "Monsieur Beaucaire" are the promised ushers. A "Merchant of Venice," "Richard Carvel," is to be best man, and "The Faerie Queen," "Tommy and Grizel" and "Boy" will scatter flowers in the pathway of the bridal procession.

Many distinguished guests are invited—among them, "The

Newcomes," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Ancient Mariner," "The Wandering Jew," "Don Quixote," "Lucile," "Aurora Leigh," "Eben Holden," "Dr. North and His Friends," "Queen Mab" and "Maud Muller," whose glances from "A Pair of Blue Eyes" have, by the way, won the heart of "Caleb West," but there is "Wanted, a Matchmaker," as the love affair does not prosper. "Lorna Doone" is coming with "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," "Daniel Deronda" gallantly escorts "Hypatia" and "Consuelo," while "The Princess Aline" and "Prince Charles Edward," who tarry "In the Palace of the King" have promised to grace the occasion with the presence of royalty. "David Harum," too, has accepted and is to arrive on horseback, even though he may have to ride like "Tam O'Shanter" or "John Gilpin" to reach the church at the end of "The Day's Work." A cousin who lives "In Joyful Russia" started a month ago, but a telegram has been received saying: "Penelope's Progress" retarded. "Snow Bound" at "Folly Corner."

Her wedding gifts, however, "The Statue and the Bust," have already arrived. The presents, by the way, are in charge of "Alice of Old Vincennes" and keep "Alice in Wonderland" by their rare beauty and worth. "Cousin Pons" has sent some pictures by "Modern Painters," one representing "Three Men in a Boat," another, "The Last of the Mohicans." "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," an exquisite curio came from "Lalla Rookh," while even "Jerome, a Poor Man," in appreciation of Janice's kindness to himself and to "Les Miserables" in general, has made her a present of "The Brass Bottle" found during "Gulliver's Travels," although he hesitated somewhat "Concerning Cats." A quantity of "Bitter Sweet" has been gathered for decorations by Janice's little brother, "Childe Harold," but he is apparently inconsolable at the thoughts of being left at "The House of Seven Gables" without his favorite sister, and "Prue and I" are alarmed lest he may weep during the marriage service, till his howls will resemble those of "Some Wild Animals I Have Known." If so, we shall wish they had left "The Idiot at Home." "Unleavened Bread" and "Red Pottage" will be served at the marriage feast by "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." "Abt Vogler," the talented organist, has arranged the music for the wedding, and let us hope "The Choir Invisible" will also chant on this happy occasion in honor of love, "The Greatest Thing in the World."

"Rabbi Ben Ezra" is to perform the ceremony, assisted by "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Little Minister." This is in accordance with the wishes of the bride's aunt, "A Lady of Quality," somewhat noted for her "Pride and Prejudice." They are to go on "Their Wedding Journey" "Around the World in Eighty Days," returning in "Middlemarch" with "Great Expectations" of finding "The Cricket on the Hearth" chirping serenely in "The Golden House," "The Home Sweet Home" which they are to occupy. "The Voice of the People" wishes them joy.

The hostess should now read the correct list of books and their respective authors, while the guests revise their own lists and number their correct answers. At the close, the one having the largest number is, of course, entitled to the prize. A pretty edition of any favorite among the books mentioned, will make an appropriate and pleasing trophy.

The list is given below:

1. "Trinity Bells."—Amelia E. Barr.
2. "Sweet Bells of Out of Tune."—Mrs. Burton Harrison.
3. "Janice Meredith."—Paul Leicester Ford.
4. "John Halifax, Gentleman."—Miss Muloch.
5. "The Eve of Saint Agnes"—Keats.
6. "Number 5 John Street"—Richard Whiteing.
7. "Senator North"—Gertrude Atherton.
8. "Through One Administration"—Mrs. Frances H.

Burnett.

9. "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim"—Mrs. Burnett.
10. "Not Like Other Girls"—Rosa N. Carey.
11. "In Silk Attire"—William Black.
12. "A Lilac Sunbonnet"—Crockett.
13. "A Bow of Orange Ribbon"—A. E. Barr.
14. "An Old-Fashioned Girl"—Miss Alcott.
15. "Vanity Fair"—Thackeray.
16. "One Summer"—Blanche Willis Howard.
17. "The Lane That Had No Turning"—Gilbert Parker.
18. "The Heart's Highway"—Miss Wilkins.
19. "Paradise Regained"—Milton.
20. "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush"—Dr. John Watson (Maclaren).
21. "Little Rivers"—Van Dyke.
22. "Treasure Island"—Stevenson.
23. "The Wooing O't"—Mrs. Alexander.
24. "When Knighthood Was in Flower"—Edwin Caskoden.
25. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men"—Besant.
26. "Love Letters of a Violinist"—Eric Mackay.
27. "Love's Labor Lost"—Shakespeare.
28. "Meh Lady"—Page.
29. "Reveries of a Bachelor"—Donald G. Mitchell.
30. "Quest of the Golden Girl"—Le Gallienne.
31. "Eleanor"—Mrs. Ward.
32. "Cranford"—Mrs. Gaskell.
33. "Dream of Fair Women"—Tennyson.
34. "Marjorie Daw"—Aldrich.
35. "Maid of Athens"—Byron.
36. "Dorothy Q"—Holmes.
37. "Stringtown on the Pike"—John Uri Lloyd.
38. "Ramona"—Helen Hunt Jackson.
39. "Daisy Miller"—Henry James.
40. "Hugh Wynne"—S. Weir Mitchell.
41. "Cyrano de Bergerac"—Rostand.
42. "Ivanhoe"—Scott.
43. "Monsieur Beaucaire"—Tarkington.
44. "Merchant of Venice"—Shakespeare.
45. "Richard Carvel"—Winston Churchill.
46. "The Faerie Queen"—Spencer.
47. "Tommy and Grizel"—Barrie.
48. "Boy"—Marie Corelli.
49. "The Newcomes"—Thackeray.
50. "Robinson Crusoe"—De Foe.
51. "The Ancient Mariner"—Coleridge.
52. "The Wandering Jew"—Eugene Sue.
53. "Don Quixote"—Cervantes.
54. "Lucile"—Owen Meredith.
55. "Aurora Leigh"—Mrs. Browning.
56. "Eben Holden"—Irving Bacheller.
57. "Dr. North and His Friends"—S. Weir Mitchell.
58. "Queen Mab"—Shelley.
59. "Maud Muller"—Whittier.
60. "A Pair of Blue Eyes"—Hardy.
61. "Caleb West"—F. Hopkinson Smith.
62. "Wanted, a Matchmaker"—Paul Leicester Ford.
63. "Lorna Doone"—Blackmore.
64. "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock"—Thos. Nelson Page.
65. "Daniel Deronda"—George Eliot.
66. "Hypatia"—Kingsley.
67. "Consuelo"—Geo. Sand.
68. "The Princess Aline"—Richard Harding Davis.
69. "Prince Charles Edward"—Andrew Lang.
70. "In the Palace of the King"—Crawford.
71. "David Harum"—Westcott.
72. "Tam O'Shanter"—Burns.
73. "John Gilpin"—Cowper.
74. "The Day's Work"—Kipling.
75. "In Joyful Russia"—Logan.
76. "Penelope's Progress"—Wiggin.
77. "Snow Bound"—Whittier.
78. "Folly Corner"—Mrs. Dudenay.
79. "The Statue and the Bust"—Browning.
80. "Alice of Old Vincennes"—Maurice Thompson.
81. "Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
82. "Cousin Pons"—Balzac.
83. "Modern Painters"—Ruskin.
84. "Three Men in a Boat"—Jerome.
85. "The Last of the Mohicans"—Cooper.
86. "The Cardinal's Snuff Box"—Henry Harland.
87. "Lalla Rookh"—Moore.
88. "Jerome, a Poor Man"—Miss Wilkins.
89. "Les Miserables"—Victor Hugo.
90. "The Brass Bottle"—Anstey.
91. "Gulliver's Travels"—Swift.
92. "Concerning Cats"—Helen M. Winslow.
93. "Bittersweet"—Holland.
94. "Childe Harold"—Byron.
95. "House of Seven Gables"—Hawthorne.
96. "Prue and I"—Curtis.
97. "Some Wild Animals I Have Known"—Ernest Seton Thompson.
98. "The Idiot at home"—John Kendrick Bangs.
99. "Unleavened Bread"—Robert Grant.
100. "Red Pottage"—Miss Cholmondeley.
101. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"—Holmes.
102. "Abt Vogler"—Browning.
103. "The Choir Invisible"—James Lane Allen.
104. "The Greatest Thing in the World"—Drummond.
105. "Rabbi Ben Ezra"—Browning.
106. "The Vicar of Wakefield"—Oliver Goldsmith.
107. "The Little Minister"—Barrie.
108. "A Lady of Quality"—Mrs. Burnett.
109. "Pride and Prejudice"—Jane Austen.
110. "Their Wedding Journey"—Howells.
111. "Around the World in Eighty Days"—Jules Verne.
112. "Middlemarch"—George Eliot.
113. "Great Expectations"—Charles Dickens.
114. "The Cricket on the Hearth"—Charles Dickens.
115. "The Golden House"—Charles Dudley Warner.
116. "Home, Sweet Home"—J. H. Payne.
117. "The Voice of the People"—Ellen Glasgow.

The clubs need not devote any set period of time to the humane movement, but can not each club when reconvened, appoint a member to approach each pastor in the town with the request that he preach one sermon on the subject of kindness and cruelty to animals. Each club woman when traveling can give expressed preference to the cabman who drives well kept horses. A word to the driver of the poor, half starved animals expressing a determination to use all possible influence against him, will soon have its effect. The huckster who drives to the door with a half dead horse can be dismissed and told the reason. The grocer who crowds into his coops chickens, half smothered and without water, can be given the word of disapproval. The club woman can exert a powerful influence for the humane work and seemingly devote no time to it. She can at least train her children and her servants to deeds of kindness.

KATE FRIEND.

THE MISSING CLUB PAPER.

Margaret Hamilton Welch.

HIS is the true and tragic tale of a missing club paper, a frantic woman, and a man who tardily and at the wrong moment, heeded his wife's admonitions.

At a spring meeting of one of the literary women's clubs of a neighboring college city, a New York woman was scheduled to deliver an address. This is club parlance for reading a paper. The club was to meet at the home of its president, and as the lecturer was also an intimate personal friend of the hostess, the latter had planned a reception to follow the club meeting. The lady from New York arrived, per agreement, before luncheon, after which meal her hostess advised a brief rest in her room before the duties of the afternoon should be taken up at three o'clock. To this the New Yorker was glad to consent as she wished to go over her paper once more. Slipping into a loose gown she went through her address with that polishing scrutiny that all club paper contributors understand. Punctuation marks were carefully emphasized, words to dwell upon underscored, marginal phrases such as "full pause here," "tell bread story," "insert spoken comment," etc., etc., duly indicted and interpolated. Then, there being still twenty minutes before dressing need begin, the inviting bed received the lecturer's form for a recuperative "forty winks," the precious lecture being duly deposited on the dressing bureau. As the afternoon was warm, the house so quiet as to suggest no thought of an intruder, and the bed well away from and rather behind the entrance, the door was left open.

Five minutes went by, and the New Yorker slept peacefully. Fifteen minutes passed, and her sense of responsibility awoke her refreshed and ready. She arose and proceeded to get into her afternoon dress.

During the operation a glance at the bureau where she thought she recollected putting her paper showed that it was not there. Surprised, but not disturbed, she kept at work at her toilet, though with the tail of her eye she glanced at the same time here and there over the room expecting constantly to discover the hiding paper. She did not, however, and pretty soon a maid appeared to say that it was nearly 3 o'clock and Mrs. X (her hostess) awaited her in the parlor. She was dressed by now, and she gave herself up to a search for the paper. It was apparently nowhere in the room. She unpacked her case, threw back the bed clothes, pulled out the bed even, opened the bureau drawers though she knew she had not touched them, ransacked a closet whose door she had not before opened, looked out of the window though the blinds had been closed, and even took the screen away from the open fireplace on the forlorn chance that some mischievous animal had been about.

The situation grew desperate.

The maid appeared the second time to summon her below stairs and was sent back to beg the hostess to come to the room. Into her ear the story of the extraordinary disappearance of the paper was hurriedly poured and then there were two excited women. Every servant in the house was summoned, the entire floor was searched and the library and dining room below stairs, all to no purpose. The paper had vanished absolutely and there was not the slightest clew to its whereabouts.

The dilemma of the lecturer was only equaled by the chagrin of the hostess. Three o'clock had long struck, the parlors were filled with a waiting company and there was nothing to do but face the situation and omit the paper. The lecturer did her best, she recalled a few points of the paper, talked informally for a little

while and then the meeting became a social reception and so the afternoon passed off. The New Yorker took a train home that night after a hurried dinner with still no word of the missing paper.

It was several days later that Professor X came from his study on the third floor down to his wife's room, many sheets of type-written manuscript in his hands and a puzzled expression on his face.

"My dear," he began, "I've just found in my desk drawer a paper on 'The Philosophy of the Art of Life,' of which I have no recollection —"

"Oh!" burst in his wife, "that is Mrs. L's lost paper. How in the world did you get hold of it?"

"I think," replied her husband slowly and ruminatively, "I must have taken another than my own manuscript from the guest room dressing bureau the other afternoon. The door was open as I passed going up to my study and I saw the manuscript there. Recalling my propensity to leave papers all over the house and your frequent, though gentle, reminders of the fact, I saw an opportunity to follow your very good advice in the matter, and take care of one of them. I crossed the room to the bureau, took what I supposed was my manuscript, carried it upstairs without a glance at it, locked it away in my desk and left the house for the rest of the afternoon."

Which, as is usually the case, is the simple, when you know it, explanation of what for a time was a distracting mystery.

A CIRCUMNAVIGATION STORY.

Mabel Loomis Todd.

U. S. Army Transport Lawton,
Nearing Manila, Philippine Islands, August 3, 1901.



TO SAY that we are thus far on our return trip around the world may not sound as if home were nearly reached, but such is actually the case.

The Amherst College eclipse expedition set sail from New York on the first of March, crossing the stormy Atlantic during this windy month. After a day at the sunny Azores, beautiful in their summer foliage, with hedges of callas and roses in full bloom, and passing Gibraltar, familiar from my long stay there last year, we entered the blue Mediterranean and landed at Algiers. A curious combination of French and Arab, nations which may be in closest contact for generations, yet which will never assimilate Algiers is less oriental than either Tunis or Tripoli, yet full of interest and even pathos, after its years of tragic history.

After leaving the white terraces and green hills of the French city, summer grew more and more insistent; approaching Port Said everybody appeared in white duck, awnings were stretched over the quarterdeck and punkas cooled the salons. Of Port Said one may not be able to say still that it is the wickedest city of two hemispheres, but it certainly is one of the least interesting. Egyptians, Arabs, Sudanese throng the streets and form its only picturesque feature. At night, with the multitudinous shipping and long lines of lights reflected in the rippling water, it rises to a certain beauty, but I was glad to see it left behind as we entered the wonderful canal, stretching straight and unmoved between its desert banks. And a full moon came up in the magic Egyptian firmament, lighting the silver plains far away on either side, as we noiselessly crept through the great highway of nations. All night we pursued our quiet way, and the next day, in a hot and hazy sunshine, Suez lay gleaming white in opalescent desert sands.

The Gulf of Suez with its historic banks, the Red Sea and its treacherous islands, the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and then the Indian Ocean, dreaming in mirror-like calm between two monsoons. Beautiful Ceylon and more stretches of ocean, the Malay peninsula, rocky Sumatra, and we drew up at the docks of Singapore, most cosmopolitan of cities.

Fairy-like in its preparation to receive the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Chinese quarter of Singapore was particularly lovely, with arches and dragons, lotus and lanterns, in a maze of characteristic decoration. The Malay decorations, the Indian of many sorts, and even the English flags and bunting, all partook of the picturesqueness of the Orient, until one could but feel that common life had somehow been left on the other side of the world and that new days had come, full of color and joyous light. Just in time to enjoy all the festivities planned for their Royal Highnesses, our English friends, of whom we have many in Singapore, saw that we omitted nothing.

Meantime Professor Todd had selected his eclipse station, the Dutch island of Singkep, off the east coast of Sumatra, where we found ourselves guests of the *Fin Maatschappij*, and of the Dutch government in all essentials. A happy month was spent, unique absolutely, in the breezy bungalow of the manager of the *Fin Company*, with the government house as eclipse station and every official as willing and efficient helper. Boats we had in great abundance—the steamer belonging to the company, the government steamship *Flamingo* to convey Professor Todd's cable to the nearest telegraph port, and the yacht of the sultan of Lingga, who sent it to us for two weeks, that we might cruise among the islands and establish telescopes at different points. For the Dutch East Indies are the most meteorologically fickle regions of the earth, and the May eclipse, longest ever observed, having seen fit to traverse these islands it behooved us to scatter our forces, so that if one place were cloudy, others might be clear, during that royal six minutes and twenty seconds of darkness. The sultan also lent his band, to enliven our evenings and while the telescopes were gradually set up and adjusted by the unrelenting devotion and constant energy of the astronomer, I spent much time in exploring the jungle and visiting the Malay *Kampongs* under the cocoanuts.

And then the great day came—a sudden shower after a radiantly clear morning shutting out the corona from our central Singkep station, but proving Professor Todd's wisdom in establishing auxiliary stations somewhat separated, by giving us twenty-eight coronal photographs from Lingga, a near-by island.

A detailed story of the summer since then would be too long a tale, but visits at Riouw and other Dutch islands and English festivities in Singapore followed, and then the memorable trip to Siam. Bangkok is a city so dirty that one recoils, so strange that one studies it with joy, so picturesque that one stands mutely adoring. The porcelain towers and gilded temples, the great bronze gods, the palace with its white elephants, the thoroughfares which are rivers, the pagodas with tinkling golden bells along the eaves, and the strange, amphibious population all throng to one's memory in recalling that amazing visit. This has been emphatically a social, and not a tourist or even wholly scientific summer—and Bangkok was no exception. Dinners were given us every night by one friend or another, one of the finest at the Russian Legation by the minister and his charming American wife, where we met many of the diplomatic circle.

Then once more to Singapore for a visit at the lovely bungalow of some English friends, and then the voyage to Manila, our own possessions in the East! I confess that my patriotism mounted high when I saw the splendid American man-of-war lying at Cavite, at the hundreds of vessels in harbor flying the stars and stripes, at even the *Cascos* and sampans of the natives each flutter-

ing American colors at the stern; and our weeks at these rich and beautiful islands have increased our pleasure in their allegiance.

Manila itself is full of curious contrasts. The dainty Filipino women in their charming dress, army wagons rattling by drawn by huge mules, American soldiers at every turn, now and then a Spanish woman in her carriage, dark and haughty; awkward carts drawn by water-buffaloes, pretty Americans in gay summer costume, mossgrown cathedrals and forts, and the broad Luneta, where every one drives along the water for two hours before dinner, seeing the gorgeous sunsets and listening to the military band—all this makes a picture, but an odd one.

Social festivities run riot in our oriental capital, and we were entertained by many delightful people. Governor Taft and his charming wife dispense truly lavish hospitality in their fine old mansion by the river, where on the occasion of their last reception the fine Filipino orchestra played most beautifully for two or three hours. Professor Worcester of the Civil Commission, now in his seventh year altogether at the islands, knows more of the natives than perhaps anyone else here, and from personal and intimate study. He one day gave a launch party across the great bay to Mariveles, where an aboriginal tribe of negritos live deep in the mountain forests. He had sent advance men to them asking if they would come down within reach, as we wished to call on them. The result, owing to their personal respect and affection for him, was that we had an opportunity of spending the day with the shyest and most inaccessible of tribes, and of witnessing a wedding with attendant ceremonies, so strange that I half believed myself dreaming. Professor Moses of the Commission, General Chaffee, recently returned from China, leading Filipinos, officers of the army and navy, we met or dined with on every hand. One of the pleasantest days was when Captain Stockton, commanding the battleship *Kentucky*, gave us a luncheon on board. When Captain Hanford, also an old friend and now commanding the naval station at Cavite, invited us over to inspect the yard, the ancient Spanish forts and walls and the American improvements, we passed on the way the sunken wrecks of nine Spanish vessels, monuments to our admiral.

After all these pleasant things we were about to set sail for Japan and San Francisco, when General Corbin invited us to accompany him on his tour of official inspection around the southern islands. This was an opportunity too unusual to be missed of seeing remote places which will not be accessible to general travel for years; so we soon found ourselves established on the transport *Lawton* as members of the General's party, and that very remarkable trip is today nearing its end as we return once more to Manila.

Of these strange and far-away islands, their simple inhabitants, their tropical scenery, their unique life, I have not time to speak, but it has been an experience of a lifetime to see them thus early in the history of American occupation. Whenever we reach any of these ports we are met by deafening salutes of cannon, the dipping of flags, and lines of soldiers drawn up to receive the General and his party while military bands play, and whatever ladies may be there come down also to meet us. A few officers have their wives here, who have shown us most homelike hospitality; and after trips about the country to see the natives and all the interesting points, the officers serve luncheon. The General is frequently presented with captured spears and cannon. If we stay over night dances are given us at the posts, and we sail away amid military farewells.

Tomorrow Manila, and we then keep on with General Corbin on the *Lawton* to Shanghai. After that a week in Japan—my well beloved and always remembered Japan—and then San Francisco, and home by the middle of September, completing our trip around the world, which, with all its varied peoples and long-stretched miles, is after all but small when friends and home-civilization also encircle its lands and seas.

CLUB TALENT MEETINGS.

Isabelle Livingstone Blake.

THE question of club talent meetings, seems to be in many clubs a vexed and open one, and a question that each year calls forth the same comments and discussion.

For what purpose was your club formed?

For what reasons did you join a club?

Those questions honestly answered in the mind and heart of each club member would doubtless solve the oft debated question of club talent meetings.

If a club be purely recreative, if amusement and sociability be its sole motives, why then the question settles itself and there is no time, place, nor use for club talent. That, of course, provides for high membership fee and willing hands to pay it.

If, on the other hand, a club aims at being useful, educational and self developing, then club talent meetings must be a very strong factor each year.

Almost to a unit the very best and most inspiring meetings are club made, and it is greatly to be deplored that so much good talent is permitted by club officials to lie dormant year after year.

It is decidedly wise and good management to have occasionally a speaker from "abroad" just as it is helpful and pleasant in the home to have a guest, when the best china and silver must come forth and each member of the family "dressed up" to do honor to the company.

New voices and faces rouse enthusiasm, provoke a pleasant turn of mind and turn the thoughts into new channels.

That is all very good, but good speakers are expensive, and the clubs who call them most frequently do the least amount of good in a community, for the reason that the club treasury is always at low water mark.

It seems almost a stigma that a club has not always sufficient funds to give each year \$50 or \$100 to some noble charity. To give as a club and not by individual solicitation.

Many members long silent would willingly become active did they not shrink from criticism.

Criticism hurts so deeply, and is the canker that retards club growth.

A few noble women brave it and work on faithfully believing and trusting in the goodness that really prevails in all hearts.

Let the subject of club talent meetings take on new meaning. Let each member take it to her heart and generously decide to do more each year, so that her club may become year by year a greater force and influence in its own community.

Regard such meetings as purely educational as well as economic, and if meetings be directed along fixed lines of thought and study, the results obtained each year will be of incalculable value.

Some of the hardest, and at the same time the most beautiful of life's lessons may be learned and practiced in these same too little loved club talent meetings. Lessons of patience, forbearance courtesy and unselfishness. Let us think upon these things.

If anybody knows herself to be in a false position let her step out of it. If anybody has been unkind or inconsiderate, or self-absorbed or morbid, or ungenerous, let her quietly kneel down and tell the Lord that she is penitent and ask His forgiveness and then, in His strength, let her turn over her new leaf. But all this should be done quietly—not with a flourish of trumpets.—[Margaret E. Sangster, in the January Ladies' Home Journal.

OUR LECTURES.

The club season is now here, and it seems the duty of us who again offer our lectures and our talks to undergo a little self-examination, says a writer in the Boston "Transcript." Why are we venturing before the public? What are we doing for our wages? We parlor lecturers should read a certain story in Mrs. Wharton's "Greater Inclination" (the title of which has escaped me, though not its very pungent satire); and be sure that after reading it we can give our talks with a clear conscience. The newspaper notices ought certainly to amaze us, and the confidence of Miss Blank, who gives a "half-hour's cosy chat on the Fall of the Roman Empire, the French Revolution, and other Great World Epochs."

Is it possible that the public is willing to be gulled, or do these talks exist by the courtesy of long-suffering friends who buy the tickets and give them to the other people who are obliging enough to come? The thought makes, or ought to make, us blush. Before we stand up again we should be sure that we have in some degree the art of popular speech, and also that we have something individual to say. It is not enough to "talk down" to an audience (though at times we should like to feel that the speaker has an elevation from which he might talk down). We should be able to talk to the people who know our own subject, and leave them indebted to us for something in the way of personal interpretation. Even if the public is willing to be fooled, we are in honor bound not to fool them.

SUBJECTS FOR CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

"What Qualities Are Developed in Women Belonging to Organizations?"

"Our Brains, What Ails Them; Our Mental Attics, Are They Badly Packed?"

"The Influence of Fads Upon the Character."

"Reforms, Social and Civil, That Would Be Beneficial."—[From the Quid Nunc of Little Rock, Ark.

Said Mrs. Helmuth, in accepting the loving cup presented to her recently by the New York State Federation: "I have been asked many times if I thought club life was conducive to the harmony of home life? I have been married for forty-three years, twenty-five of which have been spent in club life, and in that time I have never been angry with my husband for one hour."

No organization should keep its light under a bushel. The bushel business has gone out of fashion, and the work of no club should be "unsaid and unsung." The hour of ready-to-use things is upon us, the ready-to-wear garment, the ready-to-eat food, the ready-to-run automobile. Let us have ready-to-read club columns with state wide reports.

MRS. HANGER.

The Women's Federation does for the individual woman what the club does for the individual member. It introduces the club into the life of the great whole, and the inspiration from comparison of methods of work and the larger outlook and friendly relations which it establishes become most potent factors of life.

The women who now enter the life of the world are proving themselves entirely equal to the occasion. This would have been impossible had it not been for the training they had received in the Women's Clubs.

No up-to-date club woman can afford to be without the national club organ. If you are not already a subscriber, why not? If you are, watch carefully your renewals.

THE OPEN ARENA.



IN THE May CLUB WOMAN is an article heading the Open Arena entitled "Which View Point?" which I consider the most sensibly written which has appeared yet upon the color question. I hope every club woman has read it and will profit by it. Let us have a speedy settlement of this dreadful question and never bring it up again. Let us one and all vote for reorganization as set forth by Massachusetts and do it quickly.

ELIZABETH SPAULDING SKINNER.

Monday Club, Webster Groves, Mo.

THE RACE PROBLEMS IN THE GENERAL FEDERATION.

Elizabeth King Elliott, Baltimore, Md.

IT was to be hoped that the question of the admission of clubs of Negro women to the State and National Federation would have settled itself without unnecessary discussion. Undoubtedly in the long run it will settle itself in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, and in spite of the expenditure of much well-meant but unintelligent energy and emotion, since nature has a way of taking matters in her own hands ultimately. But meanwhile it may assist many women who are remote, geographically speaking, from the social conditions implied in this situation, to know what conclusions a Southern woman has reached, after living in a community where race problems are constantly presented for practical solution, and who, moreover, had a great-great-grandfather who manumitted 200 slaves, and whose republican descendants thereafter never owned them, and have successively worked to educate and develop the colored race.

In considering this question, it is necessary once for all to divest ourselves of the consideration of individual clubs or individual human beings who are exceptional examples of their kind. A popular democratic organization must be founded, and must rely for permanent support, upon a few general principles applicable to the masses, otherwise history will repeat itself in anarchy and confusion.

The valid claims of the Negro race for admission to women's clubs must rest upon a certain community of interest and upon mutual helpfulness. These claims have not been proved by them, or rather by the white women who are claiming admission for them; for with individual exceptions they do not ask for it themselves, and their champions are in the anomalous position of forcing an abstract idea on the Federation.

Sympathetic observers of sociological conditions living in Southern communities know that, for some time to come, intelligent Negroes will be occupied with very different phases of the problems which interest women's clubs. Almost nothing has been done by them, even politically, in the way of organization. They have everything to learn, and can no more escape elementary stages of development than they can ignore any other natural laws; they are on a different plane of thought, and must pass through stages of evolution socially before they can meet the cultivated women who have generations of training behind them.

Furthermore what progress is being made must, as Booker Washington rightfully says, be in the way of individual training. Their progressive activity for a long time should be put into mastering and developing conditions which they can fill naturally, and their organizations should assume self-protective methods to obtain better training and to command better markets for their industry and labor. They naturally look at these problems, if they consider them at all, from the side of the laborer and employee.

The mastery of these conditions may lead to higher develop-

ment in the future, but any other methods would be a reversal of organic laws of growth both physical and sociological, and would result in imitation and mimicry, which really retard, instead of helping progress. It is, therefore, practically speaking, harmful to distract their attention to theoretic conditions which do not at present affect their race; for nature does not hurry herself, and the instinct of organization and interchange of thought grows slowly. It will thus be seen that they can have for some time to come little to contribute to the sphere of comparative thought, and, beyond a general interest in human nature, which is much too vague an idea for organizing purposes, women's clubs are not likely to find much in common even in industrial conditions with the Negro race.

The religious life of the Negro is a striking example of their present limitations and possibilities. Churches are their most active and well organized expression of thought, and it is at once evident how different they are from Anglo-Saxon ideas. Their emotionality, their fervor and facility of expression, influence their church services in many ways antagonistic to our conception of decorum, but suited to their own temperament.

While individual examples may be cited to the contrary, I repeat that this subject must be considered on general principles. Colleges and technical schools can protect themselves by examinations from the admission of unsuitable students, and any admission of Negroes to them is a clear instance of the survival of the fittest, but women's clubs have no such protection; they are a popular organization and must realize the dangers as well as the strength of popular assemblies.

Why have Southern women organized clubs and joined the General Federation?

Speaking from experience, as an organizer of the Arundell Club now numbering about 500 women, and of the Maryland State Federation of 2500 members, I would say that the inducements were a desire to get into touch with current ideas of thought in interests affecting women to avail themselves of modern means of enlightenment, to utilize popular methods of education open to organizations, and especially to get into sympathy with the different sections of the country and to be broadened by mutual comparison and interests.

The medium for these inspiring conditions is naturally a social one. The foundation is community of interest, but the means must be the social relations we bear each other in meetings and individual intercourse. This whole social organization is imperilled by the admission of alien social conditions, not on account of prejudice, though perhaps this must be considered, but because the delicate social equilibrium is dependent, broadly speaking, upon congeniality of nature and community of interest, and these again, broadly speaking, cannot now be offered by the Negro race.

It is a grave responsibility to break up these conditions which were implied when the Southern states were urged to join the National Federation. While in a general way politics and religion are discussed and differences tolerated, all federated clubs would feel it an injustice if they were called upon to decide national issues or define religious principles; so Southern women, and many Northern ones, will feel it an injustice to be called upon to decide or assume race problems which complicate or overburden their state organizations.

It has been asked, why not leave this question to be decided by the states? Something is to be said in favor of such a compromise, but on the whole it is undesirable, for the reason that it will act as a drawback to the formation of state federations in the many Southern states not yet organized; for conservative Southern women will not organize with this question in the background. If women wish be missionaries, is not their first duty to their own race? Will they, for the sake of a handful of colored women in the North, set back the club movement in the South?

Do they choose for a theory to lose their hold on the large body of Southern women whom they have already urged to federate without this condition? Rather let there be no compromise. There is really no natural demand for the admission of the Negro. There is, on the other hand, an urgent need to consolidate and strengthen both state and general federations by improving their quality of reasoning power and of results. It would be a grave sign of organic weakness, while such organizations are of recent growth, to distract our minds from the main issues by introducing vexed and unsettled questions; a question in this case opposed by the members by whom the solution would have to be made, and who only would suffer by its enforcement.

In a popular organization the majority must be considered. If in the future the Negro race as a whole proves to have a sufficient community of interest, if it can help us as well as get help from us, if its admission will favorably influence a large proportion of its people, let the matter then be considered frankly and fully; but in the meantime, when the Southern states are only beginning to be organized, when Southern women are more than occupied with the new problems affecting them, and when it is certain that thousands of them will be antagonized and alienated by having forced upon them racial problems which they are unable to meet from the nature of things, it seems the duty of the General Federation to consider the greatest good of the greatest number, and to preserve that sense of proportion which is the chief safeguard of a democracy and an essential quality of justice.

SHALL WE SECEDE?

Anna M. Whitney, Roxbury, Mass.

THIS burning question is now agitating many New England clubs. Some will guide their course by the advice of the larger clubs. Some will take immediate action for the vindication of principle, and having seceded from the General Federation of Women's Clubs will take time to reflect upon the nature of the question. A few forethoughts may be timely from one who watched closely the course of events at the Milwaukee Biennial and has seen with regret and apprehension the colossal growth of a mistake. All will agree that the introduction of the race question was unfortunate, that it was premature; those who did not admit it at the time are forced to this conclusion by the mass of trouble it has entailed, the opening of old wounds, the severance of those filaments of kindly feeling beginning to stretch forth on either side, the broken ideal of union for worthy ends. The club woman who presents these thoughts has never seen any good grow from animosity. She clings to the magic watchword of this age—the word together—and deplors the intolerance of both North and South which renders union difficult. The traditional animus of Northern and Southern women has exaggerated the Negro question until all other considerations seem insignificant. Forty years ago a national federation of women would have seemed an impossible, an unimaginable thing. Now that it has come to exist it brings women into touch and interchange of influence from every corner of our republic. This vast solidarity of good women could effect almost any humane reform if they gave their effort where they could support each other. As they worked together mutual distrust and jealousy would cease. Club life is an educator in tolerance and the ultimate result of the federation of clubs would be to induce “malice toward none and charity for all,” which Lincoln recommended. The vexed question of the social standing of the Negro was an unwise subject to introduce so early in our mutual acquaintance, but now that it is before us it would be well to look at it squarely and consider that it will never be settled except by patience and concession. We as Northern women have proved our friendship to the Negro, shall we not also prove it to our white sisters of the South?

Both the North and South are bearing “the white man's burden.” The history of that burden shows it should be equally borne by all who had a part in bringing the Negroes to this country. Massachusetts was a pioneer in that unholy work, the first American slave ship being owned by Boston men as the court records of 1645 show. In 1746 Newport owned 150 or more slave-ships, plying between this country and the coast of Africa. See “Scribner's Magazine” for September, 1900.

This was for the sake of gain. When the South utilized slave labor in producing cotton and sugar, and the revenues from buying and selling human flesh accrued chiefly to the South, the conscience of the North was aroused. The civil war demanded a penalty for this stupendous wrong from both sections of the country. The North poured forth blood as the price of blood, and since the war has unceasingly poured forth money to redeem from ignorance these helpless and hapless wards of the nation who were brought here by the lust for gold. War cannot settle an ethical problem. The relative position of the freedmen and former masters becomes not less perplexing as the years go by, and yet the adjustment of the races is a problem well on toward a solution. Four millions of the nine millions of Negroes have learned to read and write, an extraordinary record for forty years. All honor to the judgment of Northern people, who promptly applied the only remedy, that of education, for an intolerable social condition. When 80 per cent of the colored race, instead of 40 per cent, have learned to read and write, the question of social disparity will begin to disappear. We should simply apply the same tests to both white and black races. White people are admitted to social privilege on their individual qualifications. They are not accepted en masse because they are white. The same test is a just one to apply to Negroes, and many individuals meet the requirements and are accepted without question among us. The greater mass of ignorant Negroes is of course seen in the South; the leaven of culture is not yet distributed sufficiently to elevate the entire mass. Our Southern sisters see the freedmen under the least promising aspect, at close range, with some inherited rancor and some foolish adherence to a lost cause.

Let us have patience with them and with events. The agitation of politicians to disfranchise the Negro is only a local disturbance. The redeeming forces are at work at Atlanta, Tuskegee, Fisk and Hampton, and, please God! war shall never again give the verdict of justice. The “white man's burden” is immeasurably lighter than the burden of the black men—the servitude, sorrow and stigma which have always been his portion in America, “the land of the free.” Not in vain shall he have suffered all these wrongs. They are the price which the Negro has paid for a rapid civilization; but for them he would still be in the barbarisms of the jungle, so far as human reason can judge. Is the price too great, considering the unparalleled and unending results? Let him also have patience.

We would urge all women of the General Federation to look at this question in its broad aspect. So many plans for the betterment of our country depend upon concerted action and the formation of wise public opinion. There are organized plans for the protection of children who labor day and night in factories, and for those who are exposed to the machinations of vice; there are plans to abolish that economical horror called the sweat-shop; to develop handicrafts in mountain regions; to insist upon civil service reform and municipal sanitation; to bring remote hamlets where life stagnates into the stream of progressive thought. All these plans have their scope in lines not occupied by missionary societies; they are of national import and should have the united support of all women.

Therefore let New England clubs support the General Federation and send a large force of delegates to the next convention. A wiser plan of representation than that now in force will entirely

remove the vexed question which now threatens us. Let us unite in every project where union is possible. Soon minor differences will disappear and one more lesson in the art of loving, which Browning says is the paramount object of life, will have been learned.

Mrs. Emma Payne Erskine, the author of "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads," in which the Negro question is discussed from both sides, is a prominent club woman and public speaker in the West. She has gone from her home in Racine, Wisconsin, frequently to address clubs or mixed audiences. While spending a winter in Pasadena, Cal., she was called to San Francisco by the National Congress of Women and spoke on "The Dead Line of Civilization" to an audience of four thousand. Later, she addressed an audience composed mostly of young men on "Ethics in Politics." When the National Congress of Mothers met at Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. Erskine addressed the delegates on the topic "Discipline and Punishment." At this convention also she led a discussion on "The Ideal Education." In the same city she was invited to address a church congregation and chose for her topic "The Life of the Mountain Whites, and Their Educational Needs." In Keokuk, Ia., she spoke on the same subject and exhibited seventy-five water color sketches mostly of the region so familiar to her. The exhibition and lecture was repeated to an audience of club women in Oakland, Ill., and there the pictures were sold for the benefit of the school for poor whites. Mrs. Erskine gives all her lectures and talks for educational and philanthropic reasons, and not for pay. She has given innumerable parlor talks and manuscript readings, and withal her busy public life, she has found ample time to care for the affairs of a large house and attend personally to the education of four of her six children until they had entered their teens. "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads" is Mrs. Erskine's first novel, although she has had essays and poems published. By passing the winters in North Carolina, she had ample opportunity of studying Southern conditions and it is therefore not surprising that her publishers, Little, Brown & Co., have had to publish a new edition of this charming Southern novel.

Mrs. Frederic Lyon Charles, former president of the Western New York Federation, has been spending the summer at various points in the White Mountains, closing with Lake George, the Catskills and Adirondacks, and reaching Buffalo in time for the New York Federation Convention.

"Georgia may be geographically 'down,' but the Georgia club work is up in every sense of the word," says Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, their energetic president. And when we look over the field of their accomplishment, offset by their well laid plans and ambitions for the future, Massachusetts may well "second the motion."

Miss Ella M. Chamberlain, the wonderful whistling soloist whose melodies have delighted so many club audiences, is in her Cambridge home (75 Columbia street) and making many engagements for the winter. Nobody who has heard her once ever neglects a second opportunity.

Remember that Mrs. Shattuck's Manual of Parliamentary Law (adopted by the General Federation and many State Federations) will be sent by us for 75 cents, post paid.

If you don't like the CLUB WOMAN, don't take it.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.)



IF A vote is called ("question," meaning the same, does it not?) on a motion having an amendment and an amendment to the amendment, should not the last amendment be voted on, and if carried then the amendment as amended, and if that is carried then the original motion as amended, or does the call of question necessitate the vote being taken on the original motion at once?

The calling of "question" is a reprehensible method of trying to close debate, to accomplish which the previous question should be properly moved and put to vote. The three votes must be taken, as closing debate does not preclude the necessity of voting on both the amendments.

(a.) Which of the two secretaries of a society, recording or corresponding, should sign notices?

(b) When notices are sent out by order of the Board of Directors, should it be stated "By order of the Board of Directors," or should the names of the chairman and secretary be signed?

(a) The by-laws of each society should clearly define the duties of each of the secretaries where there are two. The work of sending notices is usually assigned to the corresponding secretary.

(b) Such notices should be signed "By order of the Board of Directors," followed by the signature of the secretary alone, or by the signatures of both president and secretary.

Should the secretary write the minutes of any meeting in the permanent book before they have been approved by the organization?

Each society may determine for itself as to whether the minutes shall be entered before being approved or not till afterwards. Doubtless the method of entering the minutes before they are approved and then making a separate entry in case there are corrections, is the way which would be the most free from criticism if any question should arise as to the accuracy of the record.

Can a few members of an organization without the knowledge of the majority disband?

Such action could not terminate the existence of the organization if there were enough members on the opposite side to hold the organization together.

An article in our constitution says that no amendment can be made in our constitution unless the same be brought up at a regular meeting and then voted upon at the next regular meeting. Now we want to change our constitution before it is published in the year book, and as it is vacation, what can we do? As I understand it, we can call a special meeting and specify in the call the change to be proposed, but I am not sure. Will the fact of that article reading as it does debar us from making any change except at a regular meeting?

You cannot change the constitution at a special meeting with the restriction which you have quoted still in force. As it is vacation you can do nothing but wait.

Should anyone on making a motion state the reason for doing so, before making the motion?

One has no right to do so, as it is in reality discussing a motion which has not been properly brought before the assembly.

It is entirely in order, however, to write the motion (resolution) and to set forth the reasons in one or more preambles.

Many clubs in our Federation had sent in the name of a candidate for an office, but at the meeting the delegates from these same clubs voted for someone else. Had they a right to do so?

Unless the delegates had definite instruction as to whom they should vote for, they were at liberty to vote according to their own judgment.

We want to change the name of our club. Can we do so by amendment, or must we disband and organize again under the new name?

Amend the article of your constitution containing the name the same as you would amend any other article.

I notice in your rules for the recording-secretary, you do not give the name of the one who seconds the motion. Is it not necessary?

It is not necessary to record the name of the one who seconds the motion unless there are special rules to that effect.

As recording secretary it is difficult for me to write the language and sense of the motion only once spoken. Can you give me a suggestion that would help in this matter?

Many persons do not express themselves clearly when making motions and that is doubtless the main cause of your difficulty. When women are asked to put their own motions in writing they often find it not only difficult but impossible. Is it any wonder then that a secretary should find it difficult?

(a) When the report of a special committee is not accepted what becomes of the committee?

(b) Is it the same as with a standing committee?

(a) When the report of a special committee is received, whether accepted or not, the committee is thereby discharged. That is, any action other than referring the report back to the committee, discharges the committee.

(b) A standing committee continues to serve without regard to action taken on its reports.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.



URING the past summer the lectures by Prof. Zeublin at the University of Chicago were among the most popular and interesting in all that galaxy of choice lectures to which the university people thronged. I take pleasure in giving club women a syllabus of one of these lectures. Those desiring a course by Prof. Zeublin can make arrangements by correspondence.

JOHN RUSKIN AND THE ETHICS OF WEALTH.

BY PROF. CHARLES ZEUBLIN,
Associate Professor of Sociology,
The University of Chicago.

I. RUSKIN, THE MAN OF WEALTH, OR RESOURCES,
spoke with authority on the ethics of wealth.

References:

Hobson. John Ruskin, Social Reformer.
Collingwood. Life of John Ruskin, 2 vols.
Spielman. John Ruskin.

II. THE ART TEACHING OF RUSKIN

had its chief significance for a mechanical age in the contention that the "genuine" is superior to the "exact."

1. "The aim of art is always to tell a true thing or to adorn a useful one."
2. "Life without industry is guilt, and industry without art is brutality."

References:

Ruskin. Unto this Last.
Crown of Wild Olive.
Munera Pulveris.
Collingwood. Art Teaching of John Ruskin.
Hobson. John Ruskin, Social Reformer.
Cooke. Studies in Ruskin.
Miss Scudder. Introduction to the Writings of Ruskin.

III. THE ART CRITIC TURNS ECONOMIST.

Ruskin's economics are not a chance digression from, but an inevitable corollary of, his philosophy of art. His scientific preparation was superior to that of any economist of the century.

References:

Collingwood. Life of John Ruskin, 2 vols.
The Art Teaching of John Ruskin.
Hobson. John Ruskin, Social Reformer.

IV. THE ECONOMIST'S CONCEPTION OF WEALTH AS MONEY IS INADEQUATE AND UNSCIENTIFIC.

"Money measures want, nor wealth."—Hobson.
"There is no wealth but life" was practically illustrated by Ruskin.

References:

Collingwood. Life of John Ruskin, 2 vols.
The Art Teaching of John Ruskin.
Geddes. "John Ruskin as Economist" (International Monthly, March, 1900).
Mackenzie. Introduction to Social Philosophy.
Hobson. John Ruskin, Social Reformer.
Smart. Studies in Economics.

V. THE ETHICS OF WEALTH ACCORDING TO RUSKIN.

1. Wealth must always be measured in terms of life.
2. Public vs. private property.
3. Wealth which cannot be private property.
4. The labor question and wealth.
5. The economics of wealth is inseparable from the ethics of wealth.

References:

Ruskin. Unto this Last.
Crown of Wild Olive.
Munera Pulveris.
Stones of Venice, chap. on the "Nature of Gothic."
Fors Clavigera.
Mrs. Hufford. Essays and Letters of John Ruskin.
Clarke, William. "Carlyle and Ruskin" (New England Magazine, December, 1893).

EXERCISES.

1. Compare Carlyle and Ruskin.
2. Is Ruskin's idea of wealth scientific?
3. What are Ruskin's chief ethical teachings?

If club women appreciated their organ there would be a subscription list nearly equal to the roll of club memberships. For up-to-date news from all over the country, "there is nothing like it."
—[The Chicago Eye.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
MRS. DIMES T. S. DENISON,
157 West 103rd Street, New York, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:
MISS MARGARET J. EVANS,
Northfield, Minnesota.

RECORDING SECRETARY:
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:
MRS. GEORGE W. KENDRICK,
3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURER:
MRS. EMMA M. VAN VECHTEN,
1110 Second Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AUDITOR:
MRS. GEORGE H. NOYES,
204 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



MRS. REBECCA DOUGLAS LOWE, president of the G. F. W. C., returned from Europe September 1, and takes up the active work of her office again with the beginning of this month. Here is a hearty welcome to her and a cordial greeting to her first vice-president, Mrs. Denison, who has so ably filled her place for nearly a year.

Through inadvertence the report of the corresponding secretary in the CLUB WOMAN for September is not explicit. The new clubs which have come in since June 1 are Lakeside Federation of Women's Clubs, Ohio; Ninety-nine Club, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; The Art Club, Cherokee, Ia.; the Woman's Club of Sheridan, Sheridan, Wyo.; The Woman's Literary Club, Wheeling, W. Va.

The Twentieth Century Club, of Fayette, Ia., the Woman's Club, of Ben Avon, Pa., and the Ravenswood Club, Chicago, were reprinted on account of the change in presidents, in order that if any one desired to keep her directory correct she would thus have the necessary information.

The Transcontinental Passenger Association, which includes all railroads west of Chicago, have made the following announcement for the next Biennial:

Rate.—One limited first class fare for the round trip.

Dates of sale.—Will be announced later.

Limits.—Going limit, ten days from date of sale, going passage to commence on date of sale only. Return limit, sixty days from date of sale.

Form of ticket.—Regular nine months' tourist forms to be used.

Stop-overs.—Stop-overs may be allowed within transit limits West and including Colorado common points (Cheyenne to Trinidad inclusive) and San Antonio and St. Paul. Within the state of California stop-overs may be allowed going or returning within the final limit.

Diverse routes.—All routes authorized for regular nine months tickets may be used.

Arbitraries via Shasta route.—For tickets from Los Angeles one way through Portland and Puget Sound points (via Shasta route), \$17.50 additional shall be charged.

Divisions.—The Southern Pacific Company will accept \$17.50 between Los Angeles and Portland in division. Where the rate via Portland or Puget Sound points is made \$17.50 higher than the direct line rate the Northern Pacific & Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will accept their proper proportion of one-half of the agreed direct line rate to Los Angeles on business via Shasta route.

Mrs. A. L. Dauskin, of the Ebell Club, is the Los Angeles member of Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter's biennial committee. Her address is 845 Pasadena avenue.

The reciprocity committee, G. F. W. C., is now complete as follows: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, 1520 Mississippi avenue, St. Louis, chairman; Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Oakland, Cal.; Miss Alice A. Burditt, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. William T. Coad, Rapid City, S. D.; Mrs. Robert J. Farson, St. Charles, Ill. They hope to be able soon to announce the best papers in women's clubs and lecturers upon certain subjects desired by individuals. There should be some central bureau for such information, and the need is shown by the many requests and this will bring them in closer touch with each other.

Mrs. Lowe has called a meeting of her executive board at Hotel Majestic, New York city, November 11 and 12.

On the day following the death of President McKinley, Mrs. Lowe sent the following telegram to Mrs. McKinley: "The General Federation of Women's Clubs wish to express deepest sympathy for Mrs. McKinley in her great affliction."

REBECCA DOUGLAS LOWE,
President G. F. W. C.

CALIFORNIA.

THE General Federation news from California this month is light. During the summer the local Biennial Board has taken a vacation, but held its first meeting September 12, with the new president, Mrs. J. E. Cowles, in the chair. The acceptance by Mrs. Cowles of the office of president was most satisfactory to the women of Los Angeles, she being a prominent member of both the Friday Morning and Ebell Clubs, and for many years identified with the different lines of philanthropic and literary work of the city. Mrs. Cowles, with her husband, Dr. J. E. Cowles, a leading physician and surgeon, came to Los Angeles from Chicago about eleven years ago. She was born in Carthage, Indiana, and educated at Earlham College of that state.

In this first meeting after her election Mrs. Cowles made a short and graceful address to the Biennial Board, outlining some of her ideas of the coming campaign and asking for co-operation and help. No definite work was done at this meeting, save in general consultation; the committees will be filled out at a later date.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, state president, will address the Biennial Board upon the 15th inst. Mrs. Burdette is about starting upon a Northern tour to further the interests of Federation work, which she will continue during the month of October.

Much interest and zeal is manifested by all the women, and at the opening of the various clubs in October it is expected that the forwarding of all Biennial work by the various committees will be most ably commenced.

ELLA H. EUDERLEIN,
Club Correspondent, Biennial Board.

1033 Ingraham street.
Los Angeles, Cal.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS. COLORADO.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs occurred in the twin cities of Victor and Cripple Creek, September 10, 11 and 12. The brilliant sun of the Cripple Creek district shone down in splendid radiance, and the 107 delegates, who had gathered from over the state, were indeed "sun kissed beneath a turquoise sky." The first two days were spent in Victor, the last in Cripple Creek, and they were "red letter days" long to be remembered by the Colorado club women who found the hospitality of the women of these wonderful cities typical of this, the "land of light and freedom."

The homes of Victor and Cripple Creek were thrown open for the entertainment of the visitors, and welcome beamed from every face; even the gentlemen—who some times ask "the why and wherefore" of women's clubs—joined heartily in the general welcome, wearing gay little knots of the club colors in their button holes and smiling blandly at the throng of women who walked their streets, and, though used to the magnificent scenery of Colorado, saw nothing but the grandeur of nature and the wonders accomplished by man in this district that ranks as one of the world's greatest wonders.

At Victor the meetings were held in Armory Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion in the Federation colors, lavender and white. The opening session of Tuesday morning found Mrs. T. M. Harding, the popular president of Canon City; Mrs. Edward T. Bradford, first vice-president of Denver; Mrs. H. E. Churchill, recording secretary of Greeley, and Mayor Franklin of Victor upon the platform. Mrs. Robert H. Atchison, of the Victor Woman's Club, was called to the platform and pronounced the invocation, closing with the Lord's Prayer in which the audience joined, after which the Federation was ready for the business and pleasure of the day. An admirable program had been prepared for the session of the Federation, the keynote of which was "Colorado, the land of light and freedom."

The session was formally opened by Mayor Franklin, who Mrs. Harding happily presented to the ladies as "the bravest man in Victor."

Mayor Franklin gave a brief but hearty welcome to the guests and was followed by Mrs. Harding with a cheery, characteristic greeting and by Mrs. Geo. McKenzie, who, as the president of the Woman's Club of Victor, made a fine welcoming address from the women of Victor.

Mrs. W. S. Decker, of the Denver Woman's Club, responded in her happiest vein, calling herself one of the "grandmothers" of the Victor and Cripple Creek women's clubs, as in company with the first president of the Federation, Mrs. E. M. Ashley, of Denver, she had helped to form them. She gave the small boy's definition of a grandmother: "One who don't born you, but loves you after you are born," as an illustration of her position and feelings.

Mrs. Bradford, the chairman of the program committee, reported that 250 cities had been written and thirty meetings held before its completion, and called attention to its arrangement by subject—industrially, educationally, esthetically and spiritually. Special mention was made of the valuable services of the secretary, Mrs. John P. Wright, and on behalf of the committee Mrs. Bradford presented the president with a copy of the program, beautifully bound in white vellum, padded cover and lettered in gold.

The following resolutions were then presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Federation is made up of loyal, loving hearts who deeply deplore the calamity the nation has just sustained in the assassination of our beloved President of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president of the C. F. W. C. be authorized to send a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley over her own signature.

The reception of new clubs followed with two minute addresses by their representatives. Eight there were, being the Euterpean Club, of Greeley, represented by Mrs. M. L. Bunker; the Wellesley Club, of Denver, represented by Miss Cook; the Hesperian Club, Denver, Miss Lillian Wrigley; Fortnightly Club, Cripple Creek, Mrs. J. C. Cole; New Century Club, Cripple Creek, Mrs. W. B. Thomas; New Century Club, Greeley, Mrs. T. C. Welch; Woman's Club, Boulder, Mrs. Mary E. Ullmer; this club is the second largest in the state, the Denver Woman's Club being first.

The opening session of the seventh annual meeting of the Colorado Federation closed with a beautiful poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Julia Von Der Lieth Welles, one of the most popular club women in the state, and vice-president of the Denver Women's Press Club.

The afternoon session of Tuesday was devoted to "Civics" and the topics were of more than usual interest, bringing out an earnest discussion. The program was as follows:

Industrial—Conditions of wage-earning women and children of Colorado, Francis B. Belford, Monday Club, Denver; (a) Girls employed in shops and domestic service, Eurithe K. La Barthe, Woman's Club, Denver; (b) Factory girls, Camilla S. Roberts, Woman's Press Club, Denver; (c) Children in coal mines of Colorado, Jennie Bailey Clow, Woman's Club, Florence. Educational—Educational value of school savings banks, Mary N. Chase, North Side Woman's Club, Denver; Vacation schools, Sophia Lovejoy Dickinson, Woman's Club, Denver.

As "all work and no play" is not well the evening was given up to the enjoyment of the reception tendered the members and visiting club women by Mrs. Harry Edwin Woods at the Gold Coin Club. The beautiful clubhouse built by the Woods Brothers for the enjoyment of their employes at the Gold Coin mine and mills. The fine building was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the cordial hospitality of the hostess put her guests at once at ease. Mrs. Woods was gowned in an exquisite Parisian toilet of black renaissance lace. Mrs. Harding, who received with her, wore black brussels net with diamonds.

The refreshment table, which was laid in the form of a Maltese cross in the large gymnasium, was covered with a cloth of fine Spanish drawnwork, and was gay with purple and white asters. A unique feature of the table decorations was the candelabra, which consisted of a section of mountain pine with miners' candlesticks driven in. The candle, however, were shaded with purple asters of paper. Throughout the evening the Gold Coin band played and there was some fine vocal music rendered under the supervision of Mrs. J. A. Small.

Wednesday dawned bright and clear and the business of the Federation was taken up at the morning session, which opened with the annual address of the president.

During the seven years of our organization, we have grown from a Federation of twenty-three clubs until now we number not less than 108, and as the number of our clubs has increased, in the same ratio has the work we have accomplished. Most of our charter members came from the thickly populated part of the state embracing a comparatively small territory. While today our membership includes an area extending from Fort Collins to Trinidad, and from Lamar to Grand Junction.

Among the State Federations, that of Colorado is well known for the good work it has done, but it can be made better and stronger. With this purpose in view, the committee on constitution has suggested the election of four district presidents, the duty of each one of which shall be to visit every club in her territory and to keep in close touch with its work, and also with the other members of the executive board. Nowhere is the club needed so much as in the outlying districts, and no clubs need the Federation more than these.

Our first president once said that students in social science tell us the promotion of human sympathy is the moral force most needed today, and the theory of federation is to give and take—to

be mutually helpful—and each club, whether strong or weak, must do its share. Keep in touch with your committee—for they are yours, the possession of every club in the Federation. Each club president should realize that she is the link between her club and the state organization, and much of the responsibility of the work accomplished by her club rests upon her.

I want to ask at least the president of each club in the Federation to subscribe for the CLUB WOMAN, the official organ of the G. F. W. C. No club can keep in touch with the General Federation unless it be fully informed on all questions on which the General Federation is interested. We were very proud of Colorado's record at the last biennial, when her forty-two representatives were unanimous on every question, but this was only because they were so thoroughly one in knowledge and purpose. And it is largely through the CLUB WOMAN that we learn of the work of other state federations and of their individual clubs, and to keep up with the progress of other clubs we must know what they are doing.

The time seeming propitious, for the first time in the history of the Federation we have issued a year book which is more than a club directory. A report from the chairman of each committee is included, together with a synopsis of the work outlined for the ensuing year. Five hundred of these books were issued at a cost of 13 cents each, and more than four hundred have been distributed among our own clubs, those of other state federations, and we have had many outside calls for copies. Many congratulatory letters from other organizations have come to us regarding our books, and in several instances departments like our own have been formed. The object of the year book is that every club belonging to the Federation may have an accurate knowledge of just what the Federation is doing, and these reports should be read before every club. If only one or two members read the book, the object in issuing it is lost. Our committees in every department have done most excellent work, and no president has ever had more earnest or capable allies. Mary Wilkins says that the only holy vanity in the world is the pride of parents in their children, and if a child's first right is to be well born, his second is to be well bred in the way of having every advantage that can be given him. No subject so appeals to the mothers of our state as the condition of the public schools, and in no field can the influence of woman's clubs be more effectively felt. The training of the child is the training of the future citizen. All women should understand thoroughly the school laws, study the methods in vogue in their own districts, put themselves in closer touch with the teachers, interest themselves in the personnel of the school board, and not rest until kindergartens, domestic science and manual training are features of every school system. We are realizing to a greater extent than ever before that even the school room walls may be made potent factors in the development of character, and the bare white of our own school days are giving place to the beautifully tinted walls covered with the best works of our best artists. Pictures that almost make our heroes of history into living men and women, that bring daily before our children the greatest works of sculptor and architect. And to these great teachers we look for that subtler education which the children almost unconsciously receive from their environment.

The Reciprocity Bureau with your co-operation may be a power. Send to it the best you have to give, copies of your most helpful papers, your club programs, your constitutions, and write to it for help in your own work. A store house may be filled with the finest and best of merchandise, but if no customer crosses the threshold, whom does it benefit? Do not let reciprocity end with the contents of the bureau, a red letter day in the history of many clubs is the day it met with the other clubs of the same city or even district, imbibing new ideas, hearing new voices, talking old club talk, but that came with new force, and every member returns to her own home club with new enthusiasm. A short time ago an Iowa woman told me of the trouble they had in holding together the members of a woman's club, until the directors decided upon the plan of ending the general meeting with a social meeting, at which they served very simple refreshments, and after that it was important business only that kept the members away. It was found that women who would not come together socially in any other way talked over their mutual ambitions in club work, the interests of their homes and the welfare of the country, so that the little cup of tea or slice of bread or cake, or a spoonful of sherbet did more than anything else towards making that club the ruling force in the town, and the women were not so very hungry either. Sociability counts, so do not let us take ourselves so seriously that we cannot mix in with our work a little leaven of just plain, good time.

Our traveling library has almost doubled during the past year and if you could read the letters received by the committee, you

would realize more fully what a grand good work it is doing. It is with sincere regret that we give to another state and Federation Miss Reynolds, the chairman of the committee, whose zeal and enthusiasm has done so much towards making the work the success it is today.

The work of the program committee speaks for itself in far better words than I can possibly use and whose force will go with you throughout the year making your Federation and your state more to you than ever before.

Following the resolutions adopted at the fifth biennial of the G. F. W. C., that the women of the federated clubs included in the states of the original Louisiana Purchase arrange for a suitable celebration in 1903 of the one hundredth anniversary of the event of this purchase by the United States, a committee was appointed to act with those of the other Federations. At a preliminary meeting held in Kansas City last January a number of projects were presented for a permanent memorial—of this the committee will speak later. The Louisiana Purchase meant much for our country. Perhaps in our whole history there was no more pregnant moment than when at mid-day in New Orleans on Dec. 20, 1803, the French and American flags passed each other as the one was lowered and the other raised, and with no cheering, no music, no oration, an empire passed from France and became a part of this great republic.

We of Colorado have a lasting memorial, such as no other state can possess, in our own grandest peak, named in honor of the first white man to explore the new country and unfurl the American flag in our borders. Colorado women have never been behind the women of any other state either in their aspirations or what they have accomplished, and we will do our part towards making this the most lasting memorial of woman's work.

A work of which we may be justly proud as a Federation, because, until last year it was one of our departments, is that being done by the Cliff Dwellings Association. In its attempt to preserve for all time those wonderful pre-historic ruins, it should have the co-operation of every club woman not only in Colorado, but of every other state.

Most heartily I thank the committees for what they have accomplished this year and it will only inspire us with courage for renewed effort during the next. There is said to be but one place where the world stands still, and this is the story:

Allah once said to his angel: "I will see this world which I have made."

So Allah and the angel descended invisible to the earth, and the first place they saw was France. There were railroads and tramways and theaters and picture galleries. And Allah was disappointed and said:

"Ah, no! This is not the world which I made. I made none of these things."

So they journeyed to England and there they saw mighty ships in the harbors and huge mills and food in plenty but Allah said:

"Alas! this is not the world which I made."

And everywhere as they traveled, hidden in a cloud, Allah looked down upon the land and said:

"No, this is not it."

At last in despair the angel led the way to Persia, and Allah sat down upon a high mountain and looked upon every side. He saw neither railroads nor tramways, nor theaters, nor picture galleries, nor ships, nor mills, nor schoolhouses, nor plenty to eat. And Allah said:

"Yes, this is the world which I made. Not a thing has changed. The people whom I put here have done nothing."

Mrs. Bradford, the first vice-president followed. Said Mrs. Bradford. "I have not visited every club in the state, but have visited the clubs in northern, eastern and western Colorado. The greatest growth has been along the lines of loyalty, both personal and impersonal—loyalty to person. The Federation is fast becoming what I said it should be on the night I was elected—the focus for all higher energies of the commonwealth. It receives and transmits all the higher thoughts and impulses of Colorado womanhood and the fairest civilization that the sun has ever shone on should appear here where fullest freedom obtains. To aid in this development is my highest ambition."

Mrs. Henry Seifried of Georgetown, the Federation secretary, reported the admission, during the present year, of but one club, the New Century of Greeley to the G. F. W. C.

Mrs. H. E. Churchill, the popular and efficient recording secretary, gave a brief report of the year's work, and Mrs. Robert S. Lewis, corresponding secretary, followed with a bright report of her work, showing 693 letters written during the year.

At this session, too, the resignation of Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, as chairman of the traveling library committee, was read and regretfully accepted. The secretary was instructed to write Miss Reynolds voicing the regret of the Federation in its loss, and the kind appreciation of her efficient and tireless labor for the library cause and the up-lifting of the Colorado women.

Adjournment was then taken to Ducey's Hall, where an elegant luncheon was served by the Victor club women, and a social hour enjoyed.

With the afternoon session came the revision of the constitution.

Some of the innovations are four new officers, district presidents who are to be chosen from geographically outlined sections of the state.

An important point is in the matter of dues. Each club of fifty members or less shall pay an annual fee of \$3. Clubs having a membership of between fifty and one hundred, \$5; clubs of more than one hundred shall pay \$10.

The annual dues for the ensuing year shall be required from each club before the annual meeting, in order to entitle the club to representation.

"Waple's Handbook of Parliamentary Practice" was made the authority under "rules of order." The second section states that "special rules for the government of each annual meeting may be made without previous notice;" to this was added "provided such rules do not conflict with those already made."

Some of the reports of standing committees followed but all were not given when at 4 o'clock the meeting adjourned in order that all who wished might accept the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Woods to go down the shaft of the Gold Coin mine, which was a great treat. One hundred of the club women rode a mile through the tunnel of the Gold Coin mine in ore cars, 109 feet under ground, coming out into the bright sunlight at the great mill of the company, the "Economic."

The program of the evening was an unusually enjoyable one three prominent Colorado authors reading from their unpublished writings. It was called, upon the program, "Advance Sheets Colorado Authors," and Mrs. Mary E. Stickney, the brilliant novelist and poet, who is so well known, opened the program with one of her cleverly written humorous stories, "A Corner in Cats," which was warmly applauded. Mrs. Gilbert McClurg followed with two or three sonnets, the first being that sent to President Roosevelt a few months ago with a cliff dweller's bowl. Ellis Meredith, the author of that remarkable novel, "The Master Knot of Human Fate," read one of her dialect stories, "Muldoon, the Ex-Soldier," in which the inimitable brogue was so well depicted that the author received a well-deserved ovation. Interspersed throughout the evening was fine music, notably a wonderful violin solo by Miss Delbridge of Greeley. Mrs. Bradford was in the chair and added much to the pleasure of the evening by her graceful presentations.

Beautifully clear and crisp was the morning of Thursday, the last of the meetings of the Federation, and that set apart as Cripple Creek's day for entertaining the convention. The meetings were held in the pretty Methodist Church. The galleries and rostrum were quite hidden with purple and white bunting, and, if inanimate things can voice a welcome, certainly the great banks of flowers and palms did so. Mrs. Harding presided, and introduced the pastor of the church who offered prayer. Mrs. S. D. McKown, president of the Cripple Creek Woman's Club, then delivered the address of welcome, which was full of bright sayings, gracefully delivered.

Mrs. T. M. Harding responded, saying that she had little to say, as the real response was on the faces of the people; that it was a red letter day in the convention when they entered into the hearts of the people of Cripple Creek.

The unfinished business of the preceding days was then taken up and the reports of the committees were heard. Mrs. M. A. B. Conine's report, as chairman of the legislative committee, was thoroughly discussed and a sub-committee will be appointed, acting under the legislative committee, to act in the support of the bill which will be introduced into the next Legislature and which was introduced last year to have the school election occur at the same time as the county election, to gain the advantage of registration and the Australian ballot system at school elections, which otherwise could not be done, as the county would not go to the expense. Discussions followed and Mrs. O. D. Satterlee, county superintendent of schools of Teller county, gave a clear, comprehensive talk in which she said:

"A county board should be elected, whose duty it should be to hire all teachers and distribute the funds in proportion to the population of each district. As the thing stands now, many districts which do not have railroads or corporations to be taxed have not money enough to hire a good teacher or keep a school open for many months in the year."

Mrs. W. S. Decker talked concerning saloons in the neighborhood of schools and the ruin it brought to so many boys. She made an earnest plea that the Federation would support the precinct option bill and work for it at the next Legislature.

Mrs. Decker gave an important report regarding the Louisiana Purchase celebration committee. As a result of the agitation in this and other states, so she explained, a movement may be started to raise \$150,000 in the states of the Louisiana Purchase territory, with which to erect and maintain at St. Louis headquarters for the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Decker said that she believed if the Louisiana Purchase celebration people could be persuaded to select a board of women managers, \$25,000 could be secured from the exposition board.

This report, with the recommendations of Mrs. Decker, was adopted and the State Federation in co-operation with others interested in the movement will try to raise \$150,000 to be used in the erection of a memorial in the shape of headquarters in St. Louis which shall be dedicated to the uses of women and their work.

Miss Norma Purchase, secretary of the traveling library committee, reported for the chairman, Miss Minnie J. Reynolds. She paid the chairman a high tribute saying that the work accomplished had been as the result of her efforts. Whereas last year twenty-three boxes were sent out, twenty-eight have been added, making a total of fifty-one boxes in circulation at the present time. An appropriation of \$100 was made for the traveling library and the Federation pledged itself to again pay a per capita tax of 5 cents.

A box of fifty books was voted by the Federation to be called the Minnie J. Reynolds library. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has asked the Federation to send their traveling libraries outside the state to some of the communities of the employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but the Federation decided not to send the boxes outside the state.

Mrs. C. H. Jacobson reported for the art committee that the work has been of a varied character. She said the work in school room decoration had been universally successful in all parts of the state. Canon City has raised \$300 for the purpose of beautifying the schools, the North Side Club of Denver \$600, Trinidad \$250, Florence and Eaton have likewise subscribed a good sum of money.

Mrs. J. G. Steiner reported as chairman of the music committee. The real work of the committee has been to plan, have charge of and arrange programs of evenings for annual meeting.

Mrs. J. G. Ragan as secretary of the Reciprocity Bureau reported, the chairman, Mrs. W. H. Green, being absent. She said that the papers, calendars and programs held by the Reciprocity Bureau were not being made use of as they should be and also that all papers read before the annual meeting are the property of the Reciprocity Bureau.

Mrs. A. H. De France reported for the city, county and state institutions.

At 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned to the National Hotel, where a banquet was tendered by the club women of Cripple Creek. The dining-room was beautifully decorated in violet and white, while everywhere were great banks of daisies and purple asters. After the desert M. N. McKowan, acting as toastmaster, proposed the following toasts:

"The Club the First Weapon of Primitive Man, the Last Weapon of the Fin-de-Siecle Woman," responded to by Mrs. W. S. Decker; "What Clubs Have Done for Women in the Mining Districts," Mrs. Seifried, of Georgetown; "The Ideal Club," Mrs. M. A. B. Conine; "The Silent Partner of Our Club Life," Mrs. C. J. Smith.

The last toast was responded to by Mrs. T. M. Harding, "To the Club Women of the Cripple Creek District."

After the luncheon the delegates returned to the church for the program of the afternoon, which was devoted to "Aesthetics." Mrs. Emma M. Wadsworth, of Grand Junction, read a finely prepared paper entitled "The Beautiful in Town Buildings." Mrs. W. S. Ward, of Denver, spoke on "Home Glories," as related to forestry. This was followed by the adopting of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee looking to the preservation of the forests.

Mrs. Kate Potter Cuddleback, of Pueblo, read a fine paper, "What Colorado Should Mean to Our Children," and the afternoon was closed with an eloquent and uplifting address by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver, on "The Ministry of the Mountains."

The closing feature of the convention was a concert, in charge of Mrs. John Stiner of Denver, by the musical clubs of the Federation. The house was packed and every number was a treat, meeting with the warmest applause. The evening was opened by a discussion of "Woman in Music" by Mrs. Alice Calkins Clark of Denver, the Phonolite chorus of Cripple Creek gave a delightful rendition of "Evening Prayer in Brittany," from Chaminade. "Hope's Sweet Promise," by Fannie E. Parker, brought forth great applause being sung in a delightful manner by Mrs. J. Crit Mitchell of the Monday club of Victor. Mrs. Alice Calkins Clark of the Tuesday Musical Club received all attention for three of her own compositions, an impromptu "Spanish Dance" and "Nocturne." A quartet, consisting of Mesdames J. A. Small, W. M. Dickinson, Mitchell and Miss Cherrington, accompanied by Mrs. C. A. Cooke of the Victor Woman's Club, sang "Though the House Give Glimmering Light," by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

"Thy Name, Then Think of Me," and "The Silver Ring," were given by Mrs. W. J. Whiteman of the Woman's Press Club, of Denver. The evening's entertainment was closed by a duet, "Concertstuck," by Chaminade, rendered by Mrs. J. Cooke, Jr., and Mrs. John G. Steiner of the Tuesday Musical Club of Denver.

The following women were elected at the closing meeting of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs:

Second vice-president—Mrs. T. S. Airheart of Cripple Creek.

Delegates to Biennial—Mrs. Horace R. Carpenter of Victor Mrs. A. R. Wadsworth of Grand Junction, Mrs. Harry Churchill of Greeley, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver, Mrs. Van Rouse of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Gordon Kimball of Ouray, Mrs. J. Fred Bell of Trinidad.

Among the resolutions passed were the following of interest:

WHEREAS, Congress has been and is now being urged to

establish in the Western states national reservoirs for the storage of the flood waters of streams to scientifically equalize the supply for irrigation the year around, and to make the 100,000,000 acres of public land suitable for irrigation, reclaiming it from the desert and dedicating it to the uses of agriculture, and

WHEREAS, the said policy will add 100,000,000 acres of land to the West for use as rural homes, thereby relieving the congestion of the East, and

WHEREAS, aside from the considerations of the government policy many sociological reasons make it necessary to broaden national life by distributing the population, be it

Resolved, That this body, The Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs, place itself on record as favoring the policy of government aid for the establishment of storage reservoirs, and that the philanthropic and sociological departments of the various clubs composing the Federation be urged to lay special stress upon the study of this question to the end that the influence of the women may be enlisted in this great question, commercial and Christian in its importance.

The election of four district presidents, called for by the new constitution of the Colorado Federation of Woman's Clubs, was the last thing done at Cripple Creek. On account of delays caused by social events the convention was unable to finish all its business, but voted that everything necessary should be done by this executive board. The board met on Friday morning and elected Mrs. J. Maurice Finn district president of southeastern Colorado; Mrs. Goebel, of Silverton, of southwestern Colorado; Mrs. Henry True, of northeastern Colorado, and Mrs. B. F. Stickley, of Leadville, of northwestern Colorado.

Mrs. Thomas Macon, of Denver, was chosen by the executive board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. James Walker as chairman of the transportation committee and Dr. Kate Lobengier will be chairman of the constitution committee in place of Mrs. A. M. Welles who resigned to accept the chairmanship of the traveling library committee.

Three scholarships for Colorado girls were established during the convention, the Harding scholarship, named after the Federation's president; the Maggie Snyder scholarship, both to be given at the State Normal school, and one to be given by Mrs. John Vance Cheney at her School of Life and Expression in Chicago. Mrs. J. H. Baker, of Boulder, former president, was elected chairman of scholarship committee.

Mrs. Noble Prentiss, of the Boulder Chautauqua, Mrs. C. C. Goddard, the Federation secretary of Kansas, and Mrs. John Vance Cheney, of Chicago, were guests of the Federation. Friday morning found the delegates homeward bound, but with hearts filled with gratitude to their entertainers at Victor and Cripple Creek.

HELEN MARSH WIXSON.

DELAWARE.

THE "smallest state" is by no means behind the procession in club work, judging from the last annual convention of the Delaware State Federation which met in Wilmington May 23 and 24, by invitation of the New Century Club of that place. Miss Sara Marshall reported about sixty valuable papers in the hands of the reciprocity bureau for exchange with other clubs. The report of the state educational committee pointed to a more encouraging outlook for the future than the most sanguine dared hope for in years past. Schools throughout the state are improving steadily and while poorly equipped ones still exist a widening sentiment for their speedy betterment is evident.

Miss Williams, assistant superintendent of Wilmington schools, told of the educational methods in this city and spoke strongly in favor of manual training. Mrs. E. C. Marshall of Dover reported that with the \$100 yearly appropriated by the Legislature for traveling libraries a carefully selected list to the number of 375 volumes has been purchased.

There were addresses the first day by Mr. George Bowman and Mr. George W. Twitmyer of Wilmington, and also by Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League.

The opening session was devoted to the opening exercises at the high school. After the singing of a hymn by the scholars an address on "Woman as a Friend" was made by Miss Godfrey. Gerald Dougherty spoke on purity; Miss McIntire gave a recitation, and Miss Josephine Fletcher sang a solo. Mrs. A. D. Warner made a brief address, thanking the pupils for their entertainment of the visitors. Following the exercises a fire drill was given after which the various class-rooms and shops were visited. Professor Berlin was complimented upon all sides, upon the remarkable discipline and spirit of the school, upon the genuineness of the efforts shown in individual work and upon the unity displayed throughout the school among the students, to maintain by conduct and application, the high standard he has set for the institution.

The second morning saw the following named officers elected:

Mrs. Beniah Watson, Dover, president; Mrs. J. S. Willis, Milford, vice-president; Mrs. K. E. Cooch, Seaford, second vice-president; Mrs. L. C. Vandegrift, Wilmington, third vice-president; Miss Sarah Cannon, Bridgeville, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Fulton, Dover, corresponding secretary; Miss Annie Ellison, Middletown, Federation secretary; Mrs. J. E. Hoeffcker, Smyrna, treasurer; directors, Miss Mabel Connor, Felton; Mrs. Joseph Jenkins, Wyoming; Miss Alice Hastings, Delmar; Miss Clara J. Van Trump, Wilmington; Mrs. E. G. Robinson, Wilmington.

In resigning her office as president Mrs. A. D. Warner expressed her appreciation of the unvarying kindness and cordial support she had received and said her term of office had been one of the pleasantest experiences of her life, for through it she had come to know and love the women of the state. The new president, Mrs. Watson, replied in impromptu verse and Mrs. Willis, on behalf of the women's clubs, presented Mrs. Warner with a book, artistically decorated and containing expressions from each club of its high appreciation of her services and the esteem in which she is held. She was also presented with a magnificent bunch of white roses.

There were a number of pleasant social features.

A drive through the park was taken and the Children's Home, the Girls' Industrial School, the Delaware and Homœopathic Hospitals were visited and everywhere the visitors were cordially welcomed and conducted over the institutions with which they were much pleased. A tugboat cruise to Delaware City, which had been planned, was abandoned, and instead the whole party lunched informally with Mrs. A. D. Warner. The next convention will be held at Smyrna in May, 1902.

ILLINOIS.

THE interest of club women in Illinois centers in the approaching State Federation meeting to be held in Decatur, October 16, 17 and 18. A program full of practical suggestions along the various lines of work, as carried on under the supervision of the standing committees, will occupy the three days, a full report of which will appear in the CLUB WOMAN. It is thought the attendance will be large, as Decatur is centrally located.

Under the new constitution there will be no election except of vice-presidents chosen by Congressional districts, since at Rockford the officers were elected for two years.

This meeting consequently should demonstrate that there are other matters quite as important in which women can be unselfishly interested, but which may not furnish such exciting headlines for the daily press.

Probably some of the chief advantages a city enjoys in entertaining the annual meeting of the Federation are the business methods learned and the development of unknown material among local club women. To this is also added a united purpose which

greatly increases the esprit de corps, which is the most valuable of all the results of club work.

The following circular of information has been sent out by the Decatur woman's clubs to each club in the Federation:

Visiting club members must obtain tickets of admission by registering at the Bureau of Information.

The meetings will begin with absolute promptness, and doors will be closed during all addresses.

The house is to be reserved for club members who have tickets of admission until ten minutes before the opening of each session, when the doors will be open to the general public.

Delegates and those holding tickets of admission will be admitted at the Church street entrance of church.

Luncheon will be served Thursday and Friday at the Church Street Tabernacle, price thirty (30) cents.

A Bureau of Information will be located in the Sunday school room of the church, where all inquiries will receive attention. This bureau will have charge of the post office, lost and found articles and cards of admission to the Wednesday evening promenade concert and Thursday afternoon reception.

Clubs are urgently requested to send the names of delegates at the earliest moment after they are selected; those having already named their delegates, will kindly notify the committee at once, in order to facilitate the assignment of guests.

Delegates failing to send their names on or before October 10, must be responsible for their own entertainment. Hotel rates \$2.50 per day.

The committee on entertainment will be located at the stations on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15 and 16, and will render necessary assistance to guests.

After these dates this committee will be located at the church.

Delegates will please wear "a bow of orange ribbon," and be sure to obtain name and address of hostess before leaving the station at Decatur.

This circular must be preserved by delegates for future reference.

MRS. C. J. MCCONNELL, Chairman.	} Local Board.
MISS MARY JOHNSON, Sec'y.	
MRS. J. T. WARD, Chairman.	} Entertainment Committee.
MISS MARY E. LEWIS, Sec'y.	
Room 2, Woman's Club B'ding.	

Miss Mary A. Wadsworth, the popular and scholarly lecturer on Shakespeare, in response to the oft repeated question asked her by mothers, "How shall I interest my children in Shakespeare?" has prepared a game entitled, "Games and Holidays from Shakespeare."

The history of this work is interesting and in a measure accounts for the unique and original plan Miss Wadsworth has hit upon. It came about in this way: After one of her Shakespeare lectures, being the guest of a family in which the little son was prominent, Miss Wadsworth sought to interest the boy in Shakespeare. But the lad at first quite positively refused to be interested, giving as his reason that he preferred "some good game" and "Shakespeare didn't say anything about games." To his surprise and delight, (and we may hope to the surprise and delight of many other boys and girls) Miss Wadsworth has succeeded in happily demonstrating that Shakespeare has said many things "about games."

The game consists of sixty cards put up in a neat cloth covered box with full instructions and will be on sale at Decatur.

Miss Wadsworth has published a beautiful edition of "Shakespeare and Prayer" which will delight all reverent lovers of Shakespeare, and furnish a new subject for study of this master mind of the ages.

The book will also be on sale at Decatur, and it is thought many will be glad to add it to their Shakespearean libraries.

EUGENIE M. BACON.

INDIANA.

THE program for the second annual meeting of the I. S. F. W. C., to be held at Auburn, October 23, 24, 25, is well under way, and the meeting promises to be an interesting one.

The Ladies' Literary Club and the Auburn Culture Club will

royally entertain the Federation, and will give two social events, an opening reception the evening of the 23d and a luncheon Friday, the 25th. On Thursday morning, October 24, the opening exercises will be held followed by reports of officers and clubs. Thursday afternoon will be given to the Federation departments and the reports of the chairmen of departments will be followed by addresses on "Manual Training," "Philanthropy among Club Women" and "Reciprocity and the Making of Club Programs" by prominent speakers. The evening session will be devoted to a short musicale, followed by a lecture on "Tolstoy," by Miss Jane Addams.

Friday morning will be occupied entirely by Federation business and the afternoon by music, an art lecture, "Art in the School-room," and an address, "Indiana Laws Affecting Women and Children."

Friday evening Mrs. Henrotin will lecture on "The Birth of the Consumers' Conscience," and Mrs. May Donally Kelso will give some of her inimitable readings of Kipling and Dunbar.

This program is subject to change, and the chairman of the program committee is Mrs. Jane McM. Smith of South Bend.

Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart of Muncie will place on exhibit a group of water colors by Indiana's well-known artist, Gruelle.

MONTANA.

THERE is not a town of any size in Montana that has not one or more wide-awake, well-organized women's clubs. All are working with definite aims and purposes. Three, at least, have been instrumental in establishing public libraries, but the great distance between the towns and the expense of travel have so far proved insuperable barriers against state organization.

Butte is the club center of the state. It is the home of the chairman of the General Federation committee, Mrs. T. W. Buzzo who has made a beginning toward State Federation by organizing the clubs of the city into a city Federation. The efforts of the organization have already produced beneficial results as manifested by the improved conditions of the streets of the city.

Several months ago a local dealer secured two collections of pictures, one from A. W. Elson & Co., of Boston, and the other from Braun, Clement & Co., of New York. To these was added by the dealer a collection of water colors by well known American artists.

The Woman's Literary Club of Anaconda was the first to arrange for an "exhibit" of these pictures for the benefit of the public schools of the city. From its inception the success was apparently assured. The gentlemen's club donated the use of the club house and the merchants generously responded to the demands made upon them and more than two thousand tickets had been sold by the school children before the doors of the exhibit were thrown open. The visitors appreciated a carefully prepared catalogue which was gratuitously distributed, local advertising sufficient to more than cover the expense of printing having been secured.

The patronage surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and with the small admission fee of ten cents, \$400 was realized. This amount was immediately invested in pictures which were recently presented to the Board of Education, and hung on the walls of the public school buildings ready for the opening of the fall term.

Meanwhile an art committee selected from the women's clubs of the city, were arranging for an exhibit in Butte. As in Anaconda the public were ready to assist. The hall, lights and decorations were donated. The attractiveness of the room was enhanced by rare pieces of statuary and costly tapestries loaned to the committee by interested friends.

Prizes were offered to the pupils of the public schools, one for each grade from the third, for the best essay on the subject "Which

picture I liked best and why," the prizes to be pictures which the successful competitors could present to their respective school-rooms. In addition to this, an art teacher of the city offered three months' instruction to the successful competitor in one of the suburban schools.

The interest of the pupils and the public generally exceeded all expectations. The result from a monetary standpoint was most gratifying. The net proceeds of the exhibit was \$660 and the art committee have expended it in pictures which have been placed in the public school buildings whose walls have been suitably tinted to make an effective background.

The pupils and the general public in Anaconda and Butte are ready for another art exhibit which, in both places, would receive a larger patronage than the ones recently held.

Under the shadow of the Rockies, in the school buildings of two busy cities, can be seen today many well executed reproductions of the works of the world's greatest artists, secured through the pains-taking efforts of Montana club women.

JENNIE H. MOORE,
Butte, Montana.

WISCONSIN.

WITH the first days of October, women in this state, as in others, will turn from the summer recreation and with most renewed joy toward club work. Wisconsin's federation for the first time in its history is to hold the annual convention during the month on the 16th, 17th and 18th, believing that the pleasanter weather of the earlier fall will tend toward increased attendance. There is much enthusiasm evinced over the convention, as, for the first time, it is to be held in our capital city and Madison has many things of special interest to attract club women. The program committee, with its efficient chairman, Mrs. Thomas Bardon of Ashland, has kept this in mind and ample time is to be allowed during the three days for visits to the capitol, the University, the headquarters of the Free Library Commission, and the new State Historical Library which has only recently been completed at a cost of over \$600,000. In this really beautiful building is housed more of interest, in the Museum of State Antiquities, portrait gallery of Wisconsin's notable men, rare collection of old Dutch books and valuable library of books and manuscripts, than could be properly seen in months. But club women are proverbially noted enthusiasts, covering enough grounds in a brief time to dazzle less ambitious men, so in the hours, rather than days, which can be spent among these treasures they will be able to see and enjoy a great deal. The clubs which have been studying Wisconsin history will find special interest, even among so much of interest, in the silver hand-wrought ostensorium presented to the church at Green Bay by Nicholas Perro in 1686 and in the original commission granted Charles de Langlade in the year 1760 to which is affixed the autograph signature of Louis XVI.

The program committee will make a noteworthy feature of the Madison convention in showing some of the different lines of club work as seen from men's standpoint. These will be ably discussed by professors of the university. Mrs. Kedzie-Jones, of Kentucky, is to speak on domestic science; Mrs. Charles S. Morris, formerly state president, on "Opportunities of Club Women of the Twentieth Century," and there will be an evening with Mrs. Burton Harrison of Chicago. Many more good things are under consideration, of which it is too early to speak definitely. The social features are to include a morning reception by Mrs. La Follette at the executive mansion, and an informal reception or promenade concert given by the Woman's Club, the hostess of the occasion.

The Federation year book was issued early in September by Mrs. Whyte, corresponding secretary. It reflects great credit on Mrs. Whyte's taste and promptness, appearing, as it does, before

the opening of the club year and in such tasteful dress. It contains, besides the directory of 141 clubs with a membership of 5396, greetings from the president, Mrs. Youmans, and pertinent suggestions for work from each of the seven standing committees. The library committee announces sixteen traveling libraries, with outlines of study for the benefit of federated clubs. The educational department urges upon the clubs the consideration of the question of the endowing a chair of domestic art and science in the Milwaukee Downer college, for which it would be necessary to raise \$10,000—an apparently small undertaking for 5000 women. In case of undertaking this work the Federation receives the generous gift of Mrs. Kimberly of \$5000, to be used as a loan fund to assist young women otherwise unable to take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded for fitting themselves as teachers. This question will be presented at the Madison convention, the program committee arranging to give the most of a day to discussion of this and kindred subjects. ELLA HOES-NEVILLE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation will be held in Reading Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1901. On the afternoon of the first day there will be a council of club presidents in the Rajah Temple, which will be Federation headquarters. The subjects to be discussed are: (a) "How the Federation May Work With and For the Club;" (b) "The Value of the Federation;" (c) "Women as School Directors;" (d) "Advantages and Dangers of Club Life."

At the opening session of Wednesday, the 16th, an interesting and varied program will be presented. Vital topics—including the reorganization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be discussed—reports and addresses of social, civic, educational and literary interest will be presented, and opportunities given for social intercourse.

Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, of New York, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has consented to be present and will address the Federation.

There will be nominations of nine state delegates and their alternates to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles. Three-minute club reports of work of the year beginning with newly admitted clubs will be given, and short conferences preceding the afternoon sessions on "Libraries and Education," and "Forestry and the Work of the Municipal Committee."

A reception will be given on Tuesday evening by the president of the Reading Woman's Club, Mrs. George F. Baer, and the entertainments will include a musical recital of Wagner's "Die Walkure," by Miss Elsie Rose, Philadelphia; a tea by the Civic League on Wednesday afternoon, a reception by the Woman's Club on Thursday evening, and trips over the Mt. Penn Gravity R. R. and the picturesque Neversink Mountain.

WASHINGTON.

THE fifth annual convention of Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in the First Presbyterian Church in Tacoma, June 18, 19 and 20, and was welcomed in the following graceful lines by one of Tacoma's own poets, Mrs. Carrie Shaw Rice.

Thrice welcome, dear friends, to this city of ours,
The city of homes and the city of flowers,
In every breeze that goes wandering free
Or ripples the blue of our fair Puget sea,
In our millions of roses of crimson and white,
That joyously fling out their fragrance tonight
A welcome breathes forth and a welcome endures,
Yes, welcome, thrice welcome, to you and to yours,

Perfect indeed were the arrangements made for the entertainment of the Federation by the local committee, whose chairman was Mrs. Amy P. S. Stacy, first president of the Federation, who is held in loving remembrance by Washington club women, and upon whom during the convention the permanent title of "Federation Mother" was conferred.

All who had the privilege of enjoying the hospitality of Tacoma club women at this time wondered how they had been able to remember every least detail for comfort, convenience and dispatch of business, as well as the more beautiful, but not more necessary features of magnificent receptions and luncheons which

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were and will remain to all dreams of loveliness and good cheer. Two receptions were given to officers, delegates and visiting club women, one on Tuesday evening at Hotel Tacoma by the citizens of Tacoma, and one on Wednesday afternoon in Ferry museum by Aloha Club, one of the largest and oldest clubs in the state and for years a leader in Tacoma club life.

All delegates, visitors and friends were entertained at luncheon in the large dining rooms in the basement of the church, and from three to five hundred guests were served each day. A quotation from "The Club Journal," Oregon's and Washington's official organ, well describes these luncheons. "When lunch was announced an eager throng pushed forward, expecting of course to be entertained, as per the crowd, in a wholesale way; but as they entered the large rooms that had been thrown into one vast dining hall, such a scene of delicacy and fairylike beauty had rarely met the eyes of anyone present. Wholesale in quantity, but the daintiest, most beautiful service that could be imagined. Exquisite linen, cut glass and silver adorned the tables, which were arranged to seat eight at each. Pink was the color chosen for the first day and thousands of La France roses were grouped and garlanded in every conceivable place, even the corsage bouquets with pins to fasten them in place had not been forgotten for each guest. Fish net was draped about the rooms and curtained with green and roses. Roses! roses! everywhere, and a menu that rivaled the decorations!" This beautiful hospitality was just as beautiful on each of the succeeding days, the only difference being in the color scheme which was red on the second day, carried out in the glowing Jacqueminot, and yellow on the third, with heavy garlands and masses of the choicest tea roses ranging in shade from pale straw color to the pink and copper shadings of Gloire de Dijon and Sunset, and punctuated with dashes of the deep orange of the California poppy.

The business of the Federation was aided by the same kind thoughtfulness which had so generously provided for its enjoyment and the convention was called to order quite promptly by the president, Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes of Seattle.

The church was beautifully decorated with grasses and clover which are the Federation flowers and the Federation motto "To Increase Light" was formed in electric lights across the front of the great organ.

The other officers present were Mrs. Mary M. Brown, of Everett, and Mrs. Lida M. Ashenfelter, of Spokane, vice-presidents; Mrs. Flora Collier Hall, of North Yakima, and Mrs. Annie D. Carusi, of Port Angeles, trustees; Mrs. Elvira Marquise Elwood, of Ellensburg, recording secretary, and Mrs. Mary Stacy Thomson, of Tacoma, treasurer. Ninety-nine delegates were present including the officers, and fifty-four out of the fifty-seven clubs in the Federation were represented.

In the absence of the corresponding secretary the president read a number of communications showing the cordial relations existing between Washington State Federation and all other State Federations and also the National Consumers' League, the National Civil Service Reform Association, the League for the Preservation of the Palisades, and so on. An appeal from the sufferers from the Jacksonville fire was answered by a gift of money and a letter of sympathy.

The reports of officers and standing committees occupied a large part of the first day's session and showed the Federation to be in a vigorous growing condition. The chairman of the committee on education reported good work done along the lines of parents' and teachers' leagues, school savings banks and enforcement of curfew laws, with beginnings of other good things. The club extension committee reported three clubs discontinued, but their places were more than filled by new ones. The complete corrected club list will be published in the annual report which the new officers expect to have out early in October. The chairman of the Reciprocity Bureau reports great increase in friendly inter-

course between clubs in different parts of the state with interchange of papers and speakers. The collection of historical material has been well begun by the committee on state history, and it is believed that this will be a very helpful and profitable branch of Federation work. The committee on art though organized only one year ago reported much interest manifested, all but a very few of the clubs having made the study of art one of the branches of their work, with interest centralizing on municipal art. There are three organizations in the state which give special attention to this feature, being the Spokane Floral Association, Ellensburg Municipal League and Tacoma Park and Outdoor Association.

Probably the most important and helpful work of the Federation has been done by the special traveling library committee, whose report, read by Mrs. F. H. Coe, of Seattle, secretary of the committee, was the most interesting and inspiring of the many reports given. To her must be given credit for the well-laid foundations of this work which it is hoped will soon grow to be of inestimable value to the rural mining and lumbering sections of the state. Under Mrs. Coe's energetic and devoted direction the traveling library committee had brought its work to such a point that last winter the state Legislature freely acknowledged its merits and a bill prepared by the chairman and secretary of the committee was passed almost without change. This bill establishes a state library commission who shall look after traveling libraries, and provides \$2000 for their maintenance. It also provides that one of the members of the commission shall always be a woman elected by the State Federation. In some respects the work of the traveling library committee had been criticised, but the members who had given time, money, strength and devotion to the work felt that their labors had been appreciated when a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Mrs. Coe and her husband who had been most generous and the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Kate Turner Holmes, was unanimously elected the member of the state library commission. The Federation, by vote, turned over to the state commission its system of libraries, consisting of twelve cases which are now in circulation.

Through the influence of a very able paper prepared by Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, and read at the afternoon session of the first day of the convention, a committee on the work of the Consumers' League was made a standing committee in the Federation. The president recommended a standing committee on Civil Service Reform, but the Federation was not ready for it. A standing committee on legislation was, however, formed, and possibly through it something may be done along civil service lines. Music was also made one of the standing committees, and great things are expected from it in bringing the musical clubs of the state into the Federation and interesting them in the improvement of the class of music taught in our public schools and the methods of teaching employed.

Music has always been one of the most restful and helpful features of our Federation meetings, and each afternoon of this convention was cheered by beautiful music. On Wednesday evening a magnificent concert was given by the two fine ladies' musical clubs of Tacoma, which both belong to the Federation, assisted by other musicians, whom it is hoped to bring in. During the recess between the first and second parts of the concert the president, Mrs. Holmes, delivered her annual address to an audience of about fifteen hundred people. Of Mrs. Holmes the "Club Journal" says: "She is a woman whose graceful, dignified personality would impress itself upon any audience the moment she appeared before it, and the most attentive silence was accorded her throughout her address, which was a masterpiece of clear, concise thought, showing her not only perfectly familiar with every phase and feature of club work, but master of the situation as well. Her dress was in keeping with her conduct as presiding officer, fair, just, charitable, and always a parliamentarian."

On the third day of the convention new business was considered, probably the matter of greatest interest being the following resolution presented by the board of directors:

Resolved, That we, the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, do hereby place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to any amendment to the by-laws of the General Federation which shall limit its membership to white women.

After an animated and thoughtful, but never heated discussion this resolution was adopted by a large majority, and immediately afterward the following resolution was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That the sentiment of this body is in harmony with the Massachusetts resolutions regarding the solution of the color question.

Washington has from the first been in favor of the logical reorganization of the General Federation by making it consist of State Federations and kindred societies only, thus doing away with certain inconsistencies which are now too apparent, and the action on this color question is not surprising.

The literary features of the convention were particularly good rotatable among them being a beautiful and poetical address by Mrs. Catherine A. Glen, of Culters' Club, Spokane, who spoke of the "Development of German Literature," comparing it to the growth and development of the great Cathedral of Cologne. The address was given without manuscript in a most graceful and easy style, as was also that of Mrs. May Adams Ramsey, of Ellensburg, on "Greek Sculpture" as she had seen it in Europe during the preceding winter. Mention should also be made of the third annual issue of "The Clover Leaf," the convention newspaper which was published daily and was as interesting and helpful as had been its predecessors.

Articles of Incorporation were adopted by the Federation and it being unconstitutional for officers to succeed themselves, new officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Elvira Marquise, Elwood, Ellensburg; first vice-president, Mrs. Nancy L. Van Doren, Pullman; second vice-president, Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Spokane; corresponding secretary, Mrs. May Adams Ramsey, Ellensburg; recording secretary, Mrs. R. B. Hassell, Everett; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie M. Emery, Spokane; auditor, Miss Francis Hayes, Whatcom; first trustee, Mrs. N. B. Coffman, Chehalis; second trustee, Dr. Sarah Kendall, Seattle.

The new president is young, energetic, capable and thoroughly posted as to the needs, hopes and plans of the Federation, having served for two years as its recording secretary.

NEBRASKA.

THE Nebraska Federation will hold its annual meeting October 8th to 11th, at Wayne. The art, educational, household economics, industrial and musical programs will be fully up to the high standard of previous years, and will include representatives from all sections of the state.

Reverend C. S. Harrison of York, president of the Nebraska Park and Forest Association, will speak and there will be stereopticon views on his subject which will be "The Practical and Esthetic Value of Forestry." Other speakers will be State Superintendent W. R. Fowler and Miss Margaret McCarthy, both well-known in educational work.

On Wednesday evening, October 9, a reception will be given at the home of Mrs. J. T. Bressler, president of the Wayne Federation. The First Presbyterian church has been chosen as the meeting place, the lecture room of which will be reserved for the exhibit of photographs and china by the art committee and other exhibits that may be decided upon.

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MAINE.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Maine Federation will be held in Biddeford, October 16, 17 and 18, at the invitation of the Thursday Club. The program promises to be unusually full and diversified. One session will be devoted to the reports of the educational committee. The topics for papers and discussions will be Arts and Crafts, Forestry and Child Culture.

Mrs. Hunt, the president, will be prepared for the demands of the convention by the season she has spent at her summer cottage on the shore of Lake Umbagog.

Mrs. Grace H. Thompson, of Bangor, recording secretary of the Maine Federation from 1898-1900 has been engaged by the Home Culture Club of Bangor for twelve lessons in domestic science; and the Arden Club of Brewer, composed of the most prominent school teachers, has engaged her to conduct a series of lessons on English history, reading four of Shakespeare's English plays. This will be Mrs. Thompson's fourth year of connection with this club.

Mrs. Thompson has also been engaged by the Kindergarten Club to lead its study class in art next winter. This club, the only one of the kind in the Maine Federation, was organized in 1895 by Mrs. Edith F. Woodman, at one time chairman of the educational committee of the Maine Federation. Mrs. Woodman has been its president since 1897, planning the work and leading the study class each year.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Bangor has distinguished itself by its efforts in behalf of education in unorganized townships; at its annual meeting, May 3, elected Miss Nellie A. Morse as president. The work for the past year has been the study of French history.

The annual meeting of the Athene Club of Bangor was held recently, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. The Athene is one of the best known women's clubs in Maine, and its record during the past year has been one with which the members feel well satisfied.

Mrs. Dowst, now deceased, the second president of the Maine Federation, was a member of this club, as also was Miss Mary S. Snow, chairman of the educational committee of the Maine Federation from 1896-1898, and ex-superintendent of the public schools of Bangor, now supervisor of practice teaching and instructor in normal methods in the department of domestic science at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. The president now is Mrs. Grace D. Patten.

A club of 105 members was organized May 10 at South Berwick. Miss Rowe, ex-president of the Massachusetts Federation was present at this meeting and made many valuable suggestions which the club are endeavoring to carry out as far as possible. At its first regular meeting, October 12, Mrs. Susan Hayes Ward will speak on "Hedgerows."

On June 17, at the "Gerald," by invitation of the Dial Club of Fairfield, Miss Kate Furbish of Brunswick gave her paper on the "Wild Flowers of Maine" before the club and its guests; the other two federated clubs of the village, the Clionea and the Past and Present Club, the clergymen and their wives, the school board, school teachers and such pupils of the schools as were known to have an interest in botany were present.

Miss Furbish held the close attention of her audience for an hour and a half. Adventurous boys and experienced woodsmen were held spellbound by the stories of narrow escapes from black bears and wild cats recorded in her journal of botanical excursions in Aroostook county before it was marred by modern improvements.

The Past and Present Club of Fairfield, on its anniversary, September 4, gave a reception to which the Dial and the Clionea Clubs were invited.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE new year-book is out and is most creditable to the incoming—and already arrived—board. Copies may be had by sending a request, accompanied by 25 cents, to the clerk, Miss Katharine H. Stone, 20 Brooks street, West Medford, who also may be applied to for the "Federation Song Book," at 5 cents each.

The educational committee will have charge of the October meeting at Springfield, the 26th, where Mrs. Ward will make her first appearance as state president. This committee has sent out a circular, which urges work along the lines of vacation schools, humane education and truancy of girls. On the two latter subjects, the circular says:

2. HUMANE EDUCATION.

1. In view of the tendency to undervalue the claims of the lower orders of creation, it is recommended that an effort be everywhere made to have children taught to be considerate of all God's creatures—to critically observe them where they live, using the kodak and the opera glass rather than the trap and the shotgun, and to keep no pet of which intelligent care will not be taken.

2. It is recommended, moreover, that all club women scrupulously refrain from wearing for personal adornment animals or parts of animals, the procuring of which is the occasion for inflicting special cruelty upon the animal.

3. TRUANCY OF GIRLS.

It has been brought to the notice of this committee that no adequate or satisfactory provision is made in our statutes for the restraint, discipline and instruction of girl truants. By law, boys are committed for a period not exceeding two years to a county truant school. Provision is made for committing girls to the Industrial School at Lancaster, but no provision is made for a limit of time during minority. To this feature of the law, if to no other, there is manifest objection; and judges are reluctant to commit to this school.

The question arises, should not a state parental school be provided, to which girl truants may be committed for a limit of time, not to exceed two years, and where they may receive the fostering care of a good home and school?

The committee ask your assistance in ascertaining whether there are girl truants or girls absent from school by reason of parental neglect, in your locality.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NINE miles from Portsmouth harbor lie a group of islands, several of which belong to New Hampshire. On the 4th and 5th of September the New Hampshire Federation gathered upon the largest of these, Star Island, to celebrate the sixth annual field meeting. From the time of boarding the steamer, until our return, we were favored with fair skies, a smooth sea and an atmosphere of peace and quiet. The evening session opened with a few well-chosen words of greeting from our new president, Mrs. Blodgett. After a song by Mrs. Frye of Portsmouth, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, president of the Graffort Club of Portsmouth, gave a most interesting paper on the "Story of the Shoals." Mrs. Frye rendered another solo and then the Rev. William Forbush was introduced, who spoke on "The Heart of a Boy." During his remarks his knowledge and insight into the life of a boy, his work and play days, was fully demonstrated.

The morning was given up to a business meeting, when various subjects of interest in club work were presented and discussed. The only paper was one by Miss Susan Mathes of Portsmouth, chairman of the Federation art committee. Her paper was very instructive and full of suggestions for future work in this department.

The remainder of the day was spent in excursions about the islands. After the excellent paper by Mrs. Wood, it was indeed a privilege to visit the various points of interest with herself as guide. Several visited White Island, where the lighthouse stands, and which was the childhood home of Celia Thaxter. The poet's later home on Appledore, her grave, the old stone church, John Smith's monument and the old burial ground, were among other places of greatest interest.

The evening exercises opened with a song by Mrs. Owen of Portsmouth, the words of which were by Celia Thaxter. Mrs. Waldo Richards was then introduced and for more than an hour delighted her audience with various selections which she is so competent to recite. Another song by Mrs. Owen brought the meeting to a close.

Everyone agreed that this was one of the pleasantest gatherings the Federation has held and will often think of a statement read in a set of resolutions which were adopted, namely: "Resolved, That we are sorry for those who did not come."

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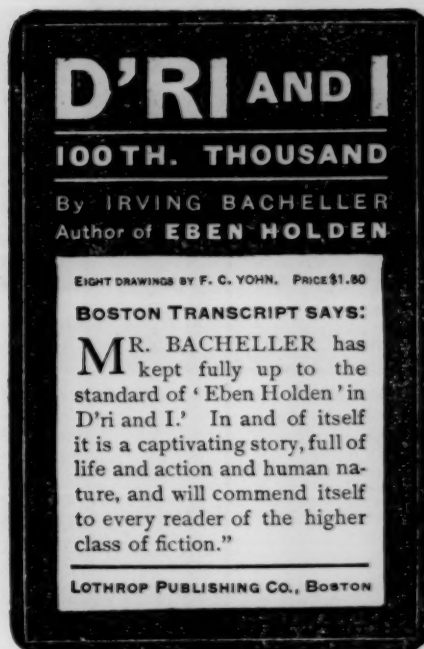
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BOOKS.



NEW publishing house has come to the front and is bringing the young author there also. The catalogue of the Abbey Press has many attractive titles and every month sees some notable additions to it. Their books are handsomely made and reflect great credit on the enterprise of the firm and it will soon be the pet ambition of every aspiring author to have one or more books in the list of the Abbey Press. Among their recent publications are several notable works of fiction: "By Their Fruits," by Edith M. Nicholl, whose "Observations of a Ranchwoman" is pleasantly remembered, is a powerful narrative of modern life, full of incident and bright conversations, a book to be read and remembered. "Dr. Carrington" has its scenes laid in South Africa and the north coast of Donegal and is a strong book by I. C. de Vane. "Love and Liberty," by William C. Townsend, is a thrilling romance of anti-slavery days which should be read by every lover of historical novels. "Serious Complications" and "Coals of Fire" are two good novels by Frances Hanford Delaney, who has a trenchant pen and a good literary style. "Old Glory," by Lulu K. Eubank is a story of Baltimore in the war of 1812, and is another stirring tale. "Green Valley," by T. D. Buffington, is a capital story of a man unjustly accused of a crime, and of a woman's heart conquered by love in Texas. "Defeated but Victor Still," is a story of the mysteries of New Orleans following the civil war and reconstruction and the struggle between the heirs of the Fouca estate. "The Days that are No More," by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, gives a charming picture of Virginia and Kentucky life and a fine appreciation of the colored race. "Monsieur Paul de Fere" is a rare story of the queer work-



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ings of conscience and the inner soul with scenes laid in London and Paris. "The Arickaree Treasure" is a book of short stories from Montana full of life and atmosphere. "A Singular Sinner" is a delightful story of California life by Charles R. Harker which is well worth reading. "Jonas Brand, or Living Within the Law" is in its second edition, and in it the author, Jane Valentine, gives a strange story of life with certain recluse orders. "Unique Tales" is a collection, as the title indicates, by somebody who veils her identity as "M. Y. T. H., Myth," and "The Devil's Diary" is a book to create discussion, and readers will be repaid with new ideas, beautiful descriptions, and a host of things unknown to them. In it will be found a thrilling story, "That Fiendish Man."

In the line of essays there are several interesting and valuable volumes, "Woodpile Recollections," might have been written by "Ik Marvel" instead of Charles Louis Olds, for it has the same delightful flavor. "The Why of Poetry" by George H. Hubbard is a thoughtful treatise well worth a careful perusal. "Footsteps of Truth" is another collection of essays in which Mr. I. M. Morris takes the position that church organizations, political parties, and all organizations of men are to be approached in a spirit of candor with the principle of right laid down as a base of action. "Christ's Message to the Churches" is also a fearless book by William M. Campbell with much in it that is helpful as well as progressive.

"A Country Store Window" is a book of verse by Herbert Holmes, in which the author stations his muse at the window of a country store, and bids her look out in wide survey over the life that surges past, and succeeds in making an unusual and significant collection. "Birds Uncaged" is the title of another book of poems this by Burton L. Collins, whose talent for versification warrants the prophecy that his work will win public appreciation for the pleasing and often forceful manner in which it is written.

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About Book of the
Day.

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Sept. 15

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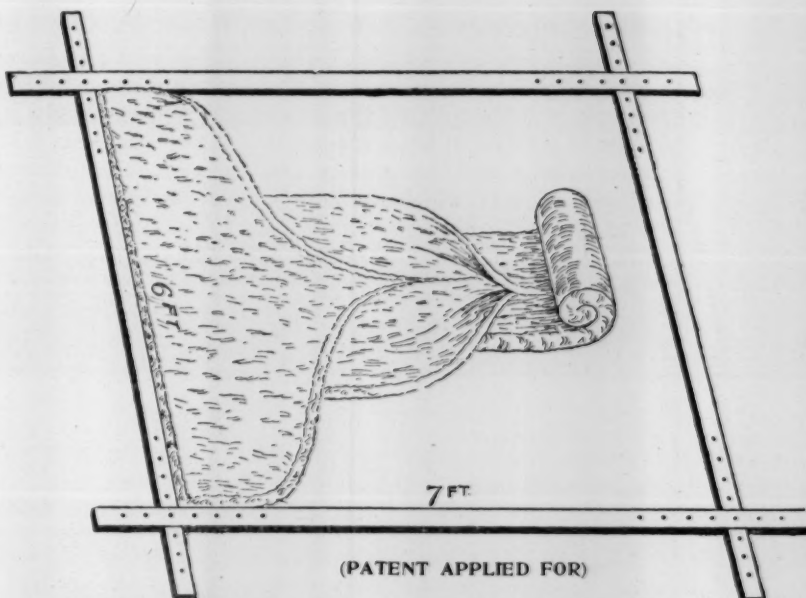
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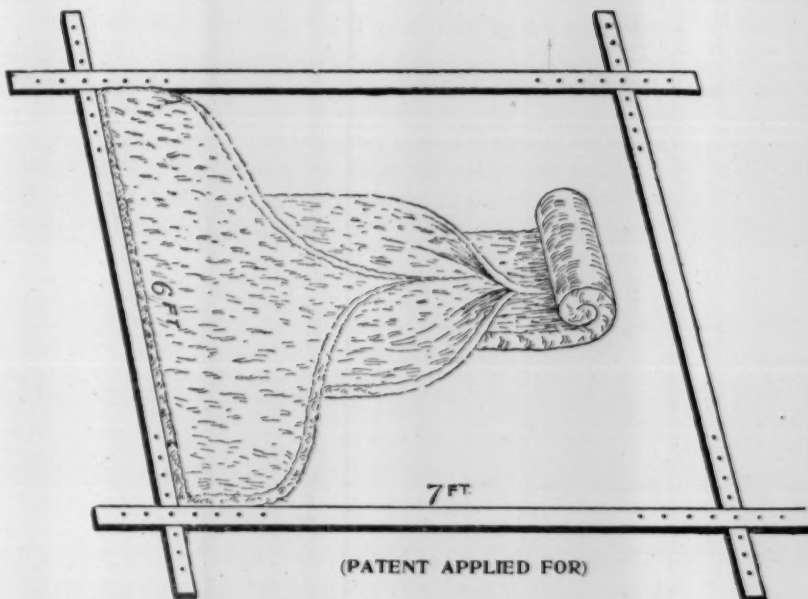
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"Four Leaved Clover" is by Maxwell Gray, and that fact alone is sufficient to make a great many people want to read it. Like all this author's stories it has a good plot well worked out and is of absorbing interest. It is an English story, of course, with all the charm peculiar to the list of British novels, and no better promise need be given. "Four Leaved Clover" comes in the Town and Country series at 50 cents, or in cloth at \$1. New York, D Appleton & Co.

"Captain Ravenshaw" is the latest and many people think the best of Robert Neilson Stephen's novels. The scenes are laid in Shakespeare's time and the story is full of action and adventure; the murders, trials, elopements and battles through which the plot winds its way give a graphic picture of seventeenth century life in Europe and hold the interest of the reader to the end. Coupled with this spirited action is great finish of detail which lifts the book to a high literary plane. It is full of surprises and dramatic situations, and utterly disarms criticism by its forceful interest. There are but three women in the book; the heroine, Millicent Etheridge, Meg, the half-crazy, cast-off mistress of the principal villain, and Cutpurse, of whom we see but little, and yet with all this lack of femininity we miss nothing. Get the book and read it, and keep it for future re-reading. Boston, L. C. Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

The coming season of the "Century Magazine" will be "A Year of American Humor." Contributions have already been engaged from the best-known American writers of humorous stories and sketches, including Mark Twain, F. P. Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), Frank R. Stockton, Oliver Herford, George Ade, Edward W. Townsend ("Chimmie Fadden"), Ruth McEnery Stuart, Gelett Burgess, Tudor Jenks, Charles Battell Loomis, Joel Chandler Harris and others. Attention will be paid during the year to American humor of the past. In the November "Century" Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia University will write "A Retrospect of American Humor," for the illustration of which the "Century" has procured portraits of nearly two score of the best-known of the older humorists, including "Petroleum V. Nasby," John G. Saxe, "Q. K. Philander Doesticks," "Sam Slick," and "Artemus Ward." There will be during the year a number of contributions from new humorous writers and articles reminiscent of those of the past.

"When the Gates Lift up Their Heads," was written by Mrs C. E. Erskine of Racine, Wis., under the name "Payne Erskine." Mrs. Erskine is a prominent club woman in the Northwest, having given frequent talks and readings on public occasions, and before

bodies of club women, and her book will be of particular interest just now to club women as it deals fearlessly with the Negro question. The writer has found, after sojourning on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, that much as the North may vaunt its justice of sentiment toward the Negro, the South, while in the main quite as just, is also more kindly and charitable in feeling toward the colored race, and at the same time has a truer sense of the difficulties of the situation. The author concurs with all in the opinion that for many years these will be found for the most part among the Anglo-Saxon races, but whatever of nobility, culture and refinement appears in individuals of other races, should be accepted, and placed in the same rank with the Saxon, in a spirit of absolute God-fearing democracy. Aside from these questions the book is a strong and interesting novel, wholly American in scene and spirit, written with much directness and simplicity, and with a purpose which is not revealed until the end. You should read it because it is a good story, because it presents an important question and because it is true to life, and also because the clubs need all the light on the Negro question they can get just now. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Truth Dexter," which has already been reviewed in this department, has proved to be one of the six best selling books of the season. The fact has just leaked out that the nom de plume "Sidney McCall" was used to conceal the identity of no less distinguished a writer than Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

"The Self-Educator" series of books, including a volume each on French, German, Latin and chemistry, will be warmly welcomed by club women who have a little leisure which they can use for study. The object of the series is to furnish instructive treatises on the several subjects, which shall be so complete yet so clear that an intelligent student can pursue his studies by their means alone. To further this object, no effort has been spared to make the book self-contained. They begin at the beginning, leaving no stone unturned and furnishing every possible assistance for continued progress. Naturally they cannot exhaust their subjects. But they can carry their pupils so far in them as to enable them to continue her studies on her own account. We heartily commend them to club women and club classes everywhere. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Price, 75 cents each.

"Mistress Barbara," by Halliwell Sutcliffe, gives us a delightful love story of Yorkshire in 1830. It makes an abrupt departure from the historical fiction with which the public is beginning to cloy, and a return to the fiction of purpose and character. Its portrayal of Yorkshire scenes and people impresses with the genuineness of reality; its contrast of the ruined aristocracy and the avaricious mediocrity, displays a precision and power approaching that of Thackeray. It is by no means a book to be read simply for the amusement of an idle hour, but one bearing under pleasing guise food for serious reflection. The story of the two young people who grow out of childish comradeship through varied conditions to realize an abiding affection shows love to be something more than silly sentiment or selfish interest. And to realize this truth one

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The Boston & Maine Railroad, on account of its direct route via the West Shore, which is the shortest way out of New England, together with the many other different routes, is the popular road for Eastern people visiting Buffalo, and for those people at Buffalo wishing to visit New England.

For a complete description of the Pan-American Exposition write to the Boston & Maine Passenger Department, Boston, for their descriptive book entitled "Picturesque Routes to the Pan-American Exposition."

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The National Society New England Women is sustaining a registry bureau at the Pan-American Exposition which is proving a boon to those who desire to benefit by it. It is in charge of a clerk who secures accommodations for all New Englanders who desire, and gives out information generally. "Headquarters" is in the New England States building and is a very popular resting and meeting place. The movement is an original and individual one, no other society having taken such measures to establish at the exposition for benefit of all who claim ancestry in dear old New England.

October will be a crowded month at the exposition and all who desire to have rooms engaged should write at once to Miss Warren, clerk N. S. N. E. W., New England States building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., who will forward blank to be filled out according as one wishes: Hotel, American plan; hotel, European plan; boarding houses; rooms in private houses; restaurants, and other necessary data that helps simplify the boarding problem in visiting a crowded city during a popular occasion.

Much is also being done at the bureau in aiding visiting New Englanders to establish branch societies in their own location. It is said that half the West is peopled with New Englanders, and those who have visited the Pan are deeply interested in methods for establishing a fraternity, not alone for social and philanthropical interests, but to perpetuate old-time legends and customs.

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I gladly renew my subscription to CLUB WOMAN, wishing it renewed success and the prosperity which it so thoroughly merits. —[Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo, Colo.]

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MARY PARKER LEVERETT,
President Wednesday Club, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Congratulations on the September number which are always due to every fresh copy and which it almost seems superfluous to add.

MINNIE M. KENDRICK,
Corresponding Secretary G. F. W. C.

I value the CLUB WOMAN greatly and welcome its coming each month more and more. I congratulate you upon making it the best woman's journal that is published in the United States.

MRS. M. W. COLEMAN,
First President South Carolina Federation.

Permit me to express my deep appreciation of its merits and to congratulate you upon its steadily increasing value. I fail to see how any club woman desiring to keep in touch with club matters generally can afford to do without it.

MRS. G. J. BUCKNALL,
San Francisco, Cal.

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, former president of the Massachusetts Federation, who has been abroad all summer, writes:

Miss Kilham meets me and we make a trip through Spain. If all goes well, I shall get home just in time for my Thanksgiving dinner. The papers say I spend the winter abroad, but I have no such thought. May I take this opportunity of thanking you for all your kindness to me, officially and personally. The reports and circulars published in the CLUB WOMAN have been most helpful and advanced the work I have so much at heart.

With congratulations on the success of your paper,
O. M. E. ROWE.

The Lowell "Citizen" says of the CLUB WOMAN: "Bright and interesting, and in reading it one wonders how any live club woman can afford to be without it. Among the conspicuous features is a discussion, in 'Open Parliament,' of the color-line question, that is agitating the General Federation and through it the various State Federations and individual clubs. Every club woman, whatever her convictions on the subject may be, should read the various presentations of it, as it strikes the minds of intelligent women under widely varying conditions of environment."

The Domestic Science Association of Colorado have published a useful little handbook called "Hints for the Household." It is full of practical helps for young housekeepers who want to know the best way and the labor-saving way of doing the thousand and one things necessary in a household. Here she can get them for 50 cents from Mrs. A. E. Annis, 1152 Pearl street, Denver.

"Lalor's Maples," a novel by Katherine E. Conway, author of "The Way of the World and Other Ways," which was so well received last season, is in press with the Pilot Publishing Co., Boston, and will appear about October 20. The verdict of many experienced novel-readers and critics on it is summarized in the words of one: "The sweetest love-story and home-story written in many years." It promises a success far exceeding that of the popular "Way of the World," or the "Family Sitting Room" books.



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Helen Churchill Candee discusses in the October "Century" the characteristics of the presidents of women's clubs, and comments upon the field filled by these organizations in the West:

If any one should doubt the desire of the small remote town to make itself intellectually worthy, let him read the program prepared for the winter work of a club which occupied a prominent social position on the prairies of the middle West. Here are some of the topics for papers, all to be prepared without the advantages of a library, either public or private, and with no educational advantages beyond a local newspaper: "Was the Victory of Wellington at Waterloo a Triumph of Medievalism or of Democracy?" "Is the French Republic or Ours the Best Illustration of the Political Ideas of Rousseau?" "The Race Problem of South-eastern Europe," "The Pessimism of the Russian Novel," "Will the Common Hatred of the Japanese and Chinese for the European Form a Bond Strong Enough to Hold China for the Yellow Man?" "Will Christian Ethical Ideas be More Easily Grafted on the Cold Selfishness of Confucianism or on the Self-Respecting Ideals of Buddhism?"

Does not this illustrate the idea that when an American woman determines to do a thing she does it, without stopping to inquire if it is among the possibilities? How well she does it is another matter. My recollection suggests that in this case she laughingly evaded most of the questions, and made up by general cordiality and light refreshments, by no means a poor substitute in a border town barren of social life.

Of two hundred clubs in New York state, half are literary. This spark from the log of statistics shows the popularity of the self-culture club. There undoubtedly is something in it which appeals to the vanity which shapes our ends. It is gratifying to be considered erudite, to know a little more than your neighbors know. It is like a more sumptuous edition of the teacher's mandate in baby days: "You may step up to the head of the class."

And yet, notwithstanding its popularity, an unquiet longing possesses, to some extent, the club which hangs out its banner for self-culture bearing the name of literature, art, music, or current topics. And this longing illustrates the trend of the day in women's clubs; it is a longing toward practicality. Altruism being the watchword of the day, and brotherly love an increasing passion, women are not long content to serve only themselves. And so the clubs for self-culture are feeling restless stirrings of wishing to do something for the community. Fortunately there are appropriate objects for them all, and perhaps they will advance toward these.

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